Bombay Gazette.

Vol. 38. WEDNESDAY, 6th JUNE 1827. No. 1931.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

PLEA SIDE,
JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE, and NOWROJEE NASSERWANJEE,........ } *Plaintiffs,*
versus
HORMASJEE BHICAJEE MERJEE, CAWASJEE HERJEE, and NASSERWANJEE HERJEE, trading under the name and firm of BHICCAJEE MERJEE and Company,.................. } *Defendants.*

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Sale will be continued by Public Outcry, by the Sheriff of Bombay (under and by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued in the above cause) at the said Defendant's Shop in the Fort, on every Wednesday, until the whole of the said Defendant's extensive and valuable property is disposed of.

F. LEGGETT,
Deputy Sheriff.

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
4th May 1827.

Advertisement.

BY virtue of a Writ of Execution issued from the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay in the cause of JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE & NOWROJEE NASSERWANJEE, Plaintiffs, against HORMASJEE BHICAJEE MERJEE, CAWASJEE HEERJEE, and NASSERWANJEE HEERJEE trading under the name and firm of BHICAJEE MERJEE and Company, defendants, I hereby request all persons indebted to the said BHICAJEE MERJEE and Co. forthwith to pay the amount of their debts to me, or I shall give instructions to my Solicitor to proceed against them in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

F. LEGGETT,
Deputy Sheriff

BOMBAY
SHERIFF'S OFFICE.
26th day of April 1827.

BOMBAY THEATRE.

THE MANAGERS have the pleasure to announce that the interior of the THEATRE having been highly embellished, and decorated *Will Open* on the 15th of June with Shakespear's Play of the

MERCHANT OF VENICE
After which the laughable FARCE of
ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE.

GREEN ROOM,
6th June 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 7th Instant,
AT ONE O'CLOCK,
TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT,
A NEW
SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
By Wilkinson,
WITH A LOT OF NEW MUSIC,
ONE SECOND HAND
SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
BY THE SAME MAKER.
Meadows Street, 6th June 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 7th Instant,
AT ONE O'CLOCK,
TWO PIPES OF UNCLAIMED
MADEIRA WINE,

SAVED from the wreck of the late Ship Britannia, marked "Col. J. McD." for the benefit of whom it may concern.

Meadows Street, 6th June 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 7th Instant,
TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT,
A FEW BOXES OF
HAVANNAH SEGARS
AND,

RICHLY Cut Glass Ware Comprising Decanters, Butter Pots, Jugs, Dishes Fruit Vases, Cruit and Liquor Frames &c.

AND,
AT ONE O'CLOCK
AN ELEGANT,
BAROUCHE,
AND HARNESS,
The property of a Family having no further use for it.
Meadows Street, 6th June 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow, the 7th Instant.

THE remaining Stock of a Dispensary, consisting of a Horse and Ship Medicine Chest complete with Mortars, Scales and weights &c. a 6-gallon Copper Still, with Worm, Tub and Furnace, made by Oakes, a small ditto, Medicines, Drugs, Bottles, Jars, Cupboards &c.

ALSO,

Essence of Peppermint, Ruspini Tincture, Smith's Smelling Salts, Huile Antique. Russia Oil, Aromatic Vinegar, Naples Soap &c.

Meadows Street, 6th June 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE,
ON COMMISSION.
A NEAT
ENGLISH BUILT
DENNET,
WITH PATENT AXLES
AND
HARNESS,
PRICE RUPEES 900.
Meadows Street, 6th June 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE.
ON COMMISSION,
AN ELEGANT
LIGHT ROOMY
BAROUCHE,
WITH NEW SPARE WHEELS,
AND EXCELLENT HOOD AND LEATHERS TO KEEP OUT THE RAIN.
PRICE Rs. 1500.
Meadows Street, 6th June 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.
A CHESNUT ARAB,
SADDLE HORSE,
SIX YEARS OLD, FOURTEEN HANDS HIGH AND WARRANTED SOUND.
PRICE Rs. 1,000.
Meadows Street, 6th June 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
AN ELEGANT,
CHARIOT,
VERY LITTLE USED
BUILT BY STUBBS AND
HANCOCK OF LONDON,
PRICE Rs. 3000.
Meadows Street, 6th Jnne 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
SUPERIOR SCOTCH,
WHISKEY,
PRICE Rs. 25 PER DOZEN.
Meadows Street, 6th June 1827.

A CARD.

BURJORJEE NANABHOY Surviving Partner of the Firm of KEMPT and CO. takes this opportunity of publicly offering his very grateful acknowledgments to such Gentlemen as have kindly and promptly remitted the Balances of their respective Accounts in conformity with the request preferred in the Advertisement which first appeared under date the 14th February last.

ADVERTISEMENT.

UPWARDS of three Months having elapsed since the death of the late Mr. RODNEY KEMPT, of the Firm of KEMPT AND CO. without collection of debts having been made to any extent worth notice, although solicited in the most earnest manner, by Public Advertisement and private appeal; The Executors therefore beg to give this public notification, to persons indebted to the concern, that if satisfactory arrangements are not made for the liquidation of their debts by parties attached to this Presidency on or before the 31st July next, and those under other Presidencies on or before the 31st August next, they will be most reluctantly compelled in Justice to the Creditors of the Estate, the widow and children of the late Mr. KEMPT, and to themselves, painful as the alternative will be to place their demands against such as have not fulfilled, the object of this Advertisement, in the hands of their solicitor with instructions to enforce payment.

(Signed) BURJORJEE NANABHOY.
Surviving Partner for himself and the Executors of the late Mr. R. Kempt

BOMBAY
15th May 1827.

Most desirable Residence in Salsette.

TO BE SOLD
On MONDAY the 11th June,
AT 1 O'CLOCK
AT
Meſsrs. Kempt & Cos.

THE beautiful, and most desireably situated BUNGALOW at Ambolee in Salsette, with Forty one and half Beeghas of Ground, in a ring Fence, held under a most advantageous grant from the Government of Bombay.

The Bungalow is neatly and modernly furnished, the furniture to be taken at a valuation.

Further particulars may be known at the Office of MESSRS. SHOTTON MALCOLM AND CO.

Bombay, 6th Jnne 1827.

SODA WATER.

KEMPT AND Co. Have remaining a few Dozens of the above much approved Water by BATHGATE AND Co. at Rupees 6 per Dozen.—CASH.

Bombay 6th June 1827.

FOR SALE.

AT THE OFFICE
OF
Framjee Cawasjee,

A FEW Dozens in Quarter Cases, of best Campaigne lately Imported per H. C. Ship Bridgewater from Messrs. GLEDSTONE AND CO. of London, Price 50 Rupees per Dozen, Terms Cash.

Bombay, 6th June 1827.

LOST OR MISLAID,

THE 1st Volume of AIKINS Annals of GEO. the 3rd belonging to the LITERARY SOCIETY.

Any person bringing the same to the GAZETTE OFFICE, will be handsomely rewarded if required.

Bombay, 6th June 1827.

WINES FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF *Messrs. Ranken & Saunders.*

A FEW Pipes of very Superior Old Madeira from KEIRS and CO. price Rupees, 700.

Claret in quarter Cases from HARPER and BELL first and second growth by the BRITANNIA.

Champaigne in 3 Dozen Cases and a few Dozens of very fine Burgundy at Rupees 75 per Dozen, by late arrivals.

Old Vidonia in half Chests, at Rupees 18 per dozen.

Barsac, Vin de grave, &c.

A small quantity of warranted Highland Whisky, at Rupees 30 per Dozen.

Rum Shrub and Cherry Brandy in pints, 6 Dozen Cases.

Bombay, 6th June 1827.

SUPERIOR FRENCH *WINES.*

MESSRS. SHOTTON, MALCOLM AND CO. have received by the French Ship Actif, direct from Bordeaux, a small consignment of Messrs. Brown's Clarets, so much esteemed in India, and will be found of excellent quality, viz.

Chateau Lafitte.
Brown Cautenac.
Chateau Margaux.
St. Julien.

Which may be had at their Godowns at 30 Rupees per dozen, in quantities not less than per case of three dozen.

Bombay, 6th June 1827.

TICKETS in the 2ND CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1827, are to be had at the Office of MESSRS. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS. PRICE Rs. 120.

TICKETS in the 2d CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1827 to be had at Messrs. SHOTTON MALCOLM and Co.'s Office.—Price Rupees 120.

MR. FRANCIS LUGRIN, *SURVIVING PARTNER LATE FIRM OF LUGRIN AND WATSON.*

TAKES the liberty to notify to those Gentlemen who are indebted to the above firm, and have made no arrangements for the liquidation of their accounts, that the measures stated in an Advertisement which appeared in the Bombay Papers in July last will be put in force without any further delay. MR. LUGRIN hopes that immediate attention to this notice, and satisfactory arrangements effected, will obviate so disagreeable, but unavoidable proceedings.

Bombay, 6th June 1827.

MESSRS. SPRAGUE & CO. CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their Customers and the Public that they have removed from No. 6 Rampart Row to No. 22 next to the house of Messrs. Ritchie and Steuart, on the side of the Church Gate.

Bombay, 6th June 1827.

A CARD,

MRS. WILLIAMSON, begs leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency that She undertakes Cutting and Dressing Hair Wigs. &c. Fashionable Ringlets and Oil for preserving the Hair may be had also: on applying to her, at her House in the Fort, Armenian Lane, near the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO. She also undertakes to teach Young Ladies to make Lace.

Bombay, 6th June 1827.

NOTICE,

The BOMBAY GAZETTE PRINTING OFFICE is Removed from No. 3 Military Square to No. 7 Bell Lane.

Bombay, 6th June 1827.

For Freight or Passage,

TO LONDON

THE FINE TEAK SHIP

MAITLAND,

OF 670 TONS,

Capt. J. L. Studd,

(OF THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S SERVICE,)

HAVING Sailed from Point de Galle on the 2nd May, for Bombay, may be expected to arrive in all this month, and will be despatched for London with as little delay as possible.

The Maitland has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to MESSRS. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 6th June 1827.

For Passage to London.

THE FAST SAILING

TEAK SHIP

MANGLES,

OF 600 TONS.

William Carr.

COMMANDER,

WILL Sail for London about the middle of the present month—Has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon,

Apply at the Office of MESSRS. LECKIE AND Co.

Bombay, 6th June 1827.

FOR SALE

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Bills of Lading, &c. &c.

Bombay, 6th June 1827.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 24TH MAY 1827.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 191 of 1827.—The following appointment is made.

25th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant H. Stephenson, to be Adjutant, vice Spencer promoted.—Date of appointment 15th May 1827.

No. 192 of 1827.—The rank of the undermentioned Assistant Surgeons appointed by the Honorable the Court of Directors having been received, Commissions are assigned to them from the dates of their departure from Europe.

Medical Establishment.

James Boyd to rank between Wm. Rowland and Thomas Stanton Cahill, see G. O. 16th instant—Date of rank 21st May 1826.

1 Benjamin Proctor Rooke…..,		25th July 1826
2 Alexander Gregor,	not arrived..	30th Nov. do.
3 John Spark,	do.	do. do.

No. 193 of 1827….The rank of the undermentioned Cadets for the Engineers, Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry having been received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, they are permanently posted to Regiments and dates of Commssions assigned them as follows.

	Rank as		To what Regt.
ENGINEERS	2d Lieut.	1st Lieut.	posted.
Walter Scott,	16 Dec. 1824	17 Dec. 1824	Engr.
H. Blois Turner,	16 June 1825	17 June 1825	do.
ARTILLERY.			
C. R. Rowan,	16th June 1826	17th June 1826	Regt. of Artillery.
James Ash,	do. do.	do. do.	do. do.
CAVALRY.	Cornet		
Geo. Sibbald Ravenscroft,	25th July 1826		3 R. L. C.
INFANTRY.	Ensigns.		
1. Oswald Halpin,	25th July 1826.		7 Regt. N. I.
2. Rowland Thos Stephenson.*	ditto		18 do.
3. John Phelip Major	27th ditto		11 do.
4. William Edwards,	ditto		5 do.
5. George Collins.	14th Sept.		12 do.
6. Henry Spiller Watkin,	16th ditto		25 do.
7. John Weir Cunningham,	ditto		25 do.
8 Henry Jackson.*	30 Nov. 1826		2d Eur. Regt.
9. Wm Edward Rawlinson,*	ditto		14 Regt. N. I.
10 Thomas Stock,*	ditto		17 do.
11 Samual Henry Partrige,*	ditto		7 do.

Bombay Castle 25th May, 1827.

No. 194 of 1827.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has received an official report from the Resident at Hydrabad of the death, on the 8th Instant, of Major Evan Davies, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, Commanding the reformed Horse of His Highness the Nizam.

By this event the public has lost an officer whose personal gallantry would have thrown lustre on any service; whose temper, enterprise, and resource, peculiarly qualified him for that in which he has with so much distinction been employed.

The following promotions are accordingly made.

14th Regt. N. I.

Capt. E. M. Wood to be Major; Lieut. A. Troward to be Capt. and Ensign E. A. Guerin to be Lieut. in succession to Davies deceased.—Date of rank 9th May 1827.

Bombay Castle, 25th May 1827.

No. 195 of 1827.—Ensign F. Mayor, of the 6th Regt. N. I. is allowed a furlough to Europe on urgent private affairs for one year from the date of his embarkation,

Bombay Castle, 26th May 1827.

No. 196 of 1827.—The appointment of Deputy Pay Master in the Poona Division of the Army, vacant by the removal of Captain Rankin for Regimental duty, is to be considered abolished.

Bombay Castle, 30th May 1827.

No. 197 of 1827.—Captain E. Burges, of the 5th Regiment Bengal Light Cavalry is allowed a furlough to Europe for the recovery of his health for three years from the date of his embarkation.

By Order of the Hon'ble the
Governor in Council
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

* Not arrived.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the Reverend Henry Jefferys, A. M. to be Chaplain of Kaira.

By Order of the Hon'ble the
Governor in Council,
ARTHUR STEELE,
Dep. Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
29th May 1827.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 month's at 1 | 9d.

Calcutta.. 30 days 105 Bombay Rs. per 100 Siccas.

Madras,.. 30 days, 89½ B'y. Rs. per 100 Madras.

A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 6TH JUNE 1827.

The Arrivals since our last are the H. C. Ship Hythe, J. P. Wilson, Esq. Capt. and the Ship Triumph, (Free Trader) T. Green, Commander, the former from the Downs the 18th February, and the latter from Portsmouth the 25th January, and Cape of Good Hope, the 17th April.

List of Passengers will be found in the usual place.

◆

We have received by H. C. S. Hythe, files of the London Papers from the 19th January to 13th February, which contain a variety of interesting intelligence both foreign and domestic.

His late Royal Highness the Duke of York by his Will under date the 25th December 1826. After charging his real, and personal Estates with the payment of his Debts, devised, & bequeathed all his Freehold, Copyhold and his personal Estates, to his Executors Lieutenant General Sir Herbert Taylor G. C. H. and Colonel Benjamin Charles Stephenson, in trust, to sell the same and with the proceeds, to pay all his just, debts, funeral, and Testamentary expences, and to pay the residue to his Sister the Princess Sophia.—The Will has been proved in Doctors Commons and the Executors have Sworn the effects to be under One Hundred, and Eighty Thousand Pounds.

◆

The conflict in Portugal, by the latest accounts is drawing to a close, the rebel Bands of the Marquess de Chaves have sustained a complete defeat, and are driven out of Portugal, into Spain; which we trust may avert a War.—As success on their side, might have been but an index to more important consequences.—It is impossible even now, to speculate on the line of conduct Ferdinand may yet pursue, where imbecility, and fanaticism characterize his councils.—The recent equivocal conduct of the French Cabinet, would induce the belief that France is not averse to Hostilities; and in a cause so purely *legitimate* the pious and beloved Ferdinand, would no doubt rely on the cordial co-operation of his Apostolic Ally.

The promptitude of the measures adopted by the British Cabinet, have fully evinced their determination to arrest, this shameful march of despotism, against the liberties of Europe; and to avenge the insult offered to mankind, by that blasphemous League the Holy Alliance.

◆

We learn from private Letters that rumours are abroad, of a change of Ministry, and that the long excluded Whigs come into power under their Leader the Marquis of Landsdown.—Lord Liverpool has for some time past intimated his intention of retiring from the duties of the Cabinet.

It is confidently reported (says a Morning Paper of the 15th January) in well informed circles, that an important Ministerial change is about to take place of three Ultra Tory Members of the Cabinet, of whom Lord Bathurst is one.

We have great pleasure in announcing the Speedy re-opening of our Theatre. The interior of the building has undergone a thorough repair, upon which, no expence has been spared; the embellishments evince a correct Taste, and Judgment, and considering the difficulty, of procuring appropriate theatrical decorations in this place; we think the praise worthy exertions of our obliging Amateurs reflect the highest credit upon them; we sincerely trust their success through the ensuing season, will be commensurate with their wishes.

◆

The Weather on Sunday afternoon wore a very monsoonish appearance; the Evening was excessively sultry, with peals of distant thunder in the N. E. quarter and heavy condensed clouds; a slight shower during the Night allayed in some degree the extreme closeness of the atmosphere.

◆

The Seven Prisoners who were on Saturday the 26th Ultimo found guilty of a Capital Offence, of an endeavour to commit a revolt on Board the Ship Sarah, as mentioned in our last, were on the 30th ult. brought up to receive Judgement, which was pronounced by the Chief Justice (Sir Ed. West) who addressing himself to the Prisoners expressed himself as follows. "The Petit Jury, have in the discretion vested in them by Law, found you guilty of a Capital felony.—I, by a discretion vested in me, do Sentence you, and each of you, to One Weeks imprisonment in the Gaol of Bombay."

◆

In the room of the late Bishops of Oxford and Lincoln, Dr. Lloyd, Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford, had been elected Bishop of that see, and Dr. Kaye, Bishop of Bristol, had been translated to the See of Lincoln.

The despatches by the Charles Grant were closed on the 16th of February; but as it began to blow very strong from the Eastward before she could have left the river, it is probable she did not quit England for many days after the Hythe.

Major General Fisher, it is supposed, will command the Artillery at Woolwich, vice General Ramsey, deceased.

The important question as to whether Mr. Wellesley should have the charge of his children or not, was decided against him by th Lord Chancellor on Thursday the 1st of February.

BOMBAY COURIER.—JUNE 2D.

Late on Thursday evening the H. C.'s Cruizer Discovery, from Bushire, anchored in our harbour. She brings letters from Tabriez to the 12th April, and through them we have received extracts of private letters from London to the 29th January, in one of which it is stated that Sir John Molcolm is appointed Governor of Bombay and Central India.

Mr. Lushington is to be Governor at Madras, and we learn that Sir Thomas Munro will await his arrival.

The Duke of Wellington to be Commander-in-Chief.

It is probable that the mediation of England will be offered to assist in terminating the war between the Russians and Persians.

Our Ambassador at Constantinople, in conjunction with the Russian Ambassador, were endeavouring to effect a reconciliation between the Porte and the Greeks.

It is also stated that our measures in Portugal were successful.

We have been favored with the following extract from a letter dated Bolarum 24th May, by which we regret to learn that another officer has been murdered by one of his own men.

"Since I last wrote you, we have had another tragical event. Major Wallace, commanding the 2d Madras Cavalry stationed at this place, was shot through the head by one of his troopers. The man early in the morning had shot one of his comrades, who had offended him, and managed to conceal himself till parade time, when he rushed out with a pistol, and as he ran past Major Wallace, shot him. He reloaded, as several men were in pursuit of him, and shot himself in the neck, but not dangerously, and he will of course be executed. Major Wallace died in about two hours after he was shot. The man says that Major Wallace had refused to listen to some complaint shortly before, and therefore he revenged himself. He was a favorite trooper, who had been promoted three weeks before, and had always been kindly treated by Major Wallace."

The Recovery, from this port, for London, reached the Cape of Good Hope on 29th January, and proceeded on her voyage on the 3d February. We also observe that the Boyne sailed from the Cape for London the 31st January.

BOMBAY

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. A. A. Drummond, 11th Regiment.
Asst. Surgn B. P. Rooke.
Ensn. Wm. Jones, 20th Regt.
Lieut. C. Blood, Artillery.
Lieut. Johnstone, 2d B. E. Regt.
Lieut. Wm. Burnett, 2d Gr. Regt.
Asst. Surgn David Budd.
Asst. Surgn Wilson, Burn.
Asst. Surgn Robt. Brown, M. D.
Asst. Surgn C. Collier.
Asst. Surgn Chs. Lush, M. D.
Ensign F. Major, 6th Regt. N. I.
Asst. Surgn John Poole, H. M. 2d Foot.
Lt. Col. A. Campbell, Artillery.
Lieut. F. McGilliwray, Artillery.
Lieut. Lawrence, 4th Regt.
Asst. Surgeon White.
Asst. Surgeon Wm. Hamilton.
Asst. Surgeon Alex. Hamilton.
Cadet James Gevinerett, Infantry.
Cadet Wm. Johnson, Infantry.
Cadet Lewis Brown, Infantry.
Cadet Robt. Hudson, Infantry.
Cadet Wm. C. Mitchell, Infantry.
Cadet Nicolas, Goslin, Infantry.
Cadet Henry Woodward, Infantry.
Cadet John W. Renny, Infantry.
Lieut. J. W. Lewis, Artillery.
Asst. Surgeon John Scott.
Cadet Thos. Nelson.

DEPARTURES.—Major Julius G. Griffith, Artillery.
Capt. J. C. Watherspoon, 2d Extra Bat.
Lieut. Gratpan, 2d Gr. Regt.
Capt. A. B. Campbell.
Major H. R. Duchamps, 23d Regt.
Ensign J. T. Major, 11th Regt.
Ensign G. Dunn, Infantry.
Ensign W. Edwards, 20th Regt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—May 31st The H. C. Surveying Ship Discovery, Lieut. G. B. Brucks Commander from Bushire, 17th of May, Bassadore on the 23d.

June, 2d The Hon'ble Companys Ship Hythe, Capt. J. P. Wilson, from England, 18th Feb.

3d Ship Triumph (Free Trader) Thos. Green, Com. from London Left Portsmouth Wednesday January 24th 1827. Touched at Cape Good Hope Left 17th April.

5th French Brig Kanaris, H. Anger, Com. from Bourbon 29th April.

Passengers per Hythe.—Capt. Edwd. Blair, Comdg. Officer 3d Foot Capt. Ellis, 4th Lt. Drs. Capt. Taylor, 20th Regt Capt. Deshous, 20th Regt. Lieut. Brace 3d Foot, Lieut. Carr, 3d Foot Lieut. Hanna, 3d Foot, Asst. Surgn Paterson 3d Foot, Ensign Chambre, 20th Regt. Ensign Stevens 20th Regt. Ensign Isaacs 3d Regt. Asst. Surgn Benj. White H. C. S. Mrs. Ann White, Lieut. Wm. Burnett 2d Bombay Regt. N. I. Mrs Isabella Burnett Miss Isabella Ellis, Mr. J. H. Stockqueler, Resident in Bombay Asst. Surgn Charles Lash, Asst. Surgn Frederick Collies, Asst. Surgn Wm. Burn, Asst. Surgn Robt. Brown, Asst. Surgn David Buddo. Cadet, James Gainelt, Cadet W. J. Eastwick, Cadet Alexn. Hamilton, Cadet Henry Woodward, Cad. Robt. Hudson, Cadet Nicholas Goslin, Cadet Lewis Brown, Cadet Wm. Mitchell, Cadet Edw. Lynch, Cadet Wm. Johnson, Cadet John Renny, Cadet Wm. Hamilton, Master Harry Blair, Master Alfred Blair, Mr. John Johnson, Company Marine 30 Boys for Bombay Marine Service.

Per Triumph.—Lieut. Col. Campbell, Artillery, Capt. and Mrs. Gondon, Nagpore Service. Lieut. and Mrs. McGillivay, Lieut. Lewis Artillery, Lieut. Lawrence, N. I., Mr. and Mrs. Kentish, Miss Fraser, Miss Stovey, H. Roper, Esq., Mr. Stewart, Mr. Nilson, Docter Stewart, Mr. Scott, Mr. Poole, Mr. and Mrs. White,

DEPARTURES.—May 29th Ship Sophia, Mahomed been Eusefie Narqudah, to Penang.

Do. Ship Hashmey, Simon Lee, Commander to Madras.

Do. Ship Mountstuart Elphinstone, (Free Trader) Duncan Retchee, Com, to Glasgow.

Do. from the Entrance of the Harbour, Portuguese Ship St. Antonio, Eugnes Gonsalves, Com. to Sea,

31st Ship Glenelg, C. S. Gover Com. to China.

Do. Ship Lord Castlereagh, A. Hogg, Commander, to China.

Do. Ship Charlotte, T. Hector, Commander, to China.

Do. Ship Good Success, Wm. Poynton, Commander, to China.

June 1st Ship Nerbuda, F. Patrick, Commander, to Bengal and Madras.

3d Ship John Adam, C. Dew, Commander to Madras and Calcutta.

4th Ship Hercules, David Wilson, Commander to China.

Do. Ship Sarah, Wm. Tucker, Commander, to London.

5th Barque Ceres, Daniel Warren, Commander, to London.

Passengers by Hashmey.—Mr. Lee and Child Mrs. Jourdan, Capt. Jourdan, Mr. Jourdan Lieut. Sourin Bengal Army Mr. Todd.

By Mountstuart Elphinstone.—Capt. Wathers Major Johnson, Asst. Surgen Tenat.

By Glenelg.—Capt. Campbell Doctor Mearns.

By Charlotte.—C. McLeod, Esq.

By Nerbuda,—Mrs. Horn, and 4 Children Capt. G. Wallace.

By John Adam,—Mrs. Dew.

By Sarah.—Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Burges, Mrs. Butterfield, Mrs. Dison, Major Deschamps, Capt. Worthy, Capt. Burges, Capt. Dison, Capt. Butterfield, Capt. Bishop, Lieut. Gardiner, Lieut. Welbank, Master Weddington, Master Worthy, 2 Miss Disons, Miss Ann Smith, Col. Bourjolly, French Cavalry.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Mangles, for London.
Spring, for Ditto.
Helen, for China.
Ann, for ditto.
Charles Forbes, for ditto.
Cumbrian, for ditto.
Edmonstone, for ditto.
Hannah, for Ditto.
H. C.—Bridgewater for ditto.
H. C.—Lowther Castle, for Ditto.
French.—Sophia, for Bordeaux.
Gazelle, for Bourbon.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—May 12th, Brig Ellen, Charles Hatt

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

son, from Leith 26th October, and Cape of Good Hope 5th February.

13. Ship Indian Chief H. Gill, from Liverpool 3d January.

Do. Ship Cassandra, James Dennisson, from Glasgow 16th December.

14. Bark St. Leonard, Rutherford, from London 21st December, and Ascension 7th February.

Do. Ship Mediterranean, J. Stephens, from Batavia 10th March, Singapore and Penang 18th April.

16. Brig Hebe, R. Heaviside, from Newport 15th December, and Rio de Janeiro 13th February.

17. H. C. Ship Duke of York, Robert Locke, from London 21st January.

Passengers per Indian Oak, from London:—Mr Colin, Mr. C. F. Roberrtson, clerk, and Mr. John Cripps, free-mariner.

Per H. C. Ship Duke of York.—Hon'ble Sir Edward Ryan, Judge; Lady Ryan: Miss E. Whitmore; Archibald Maney, Charles Taylor, Robert Trotter, and Thomas Scott, Writers; Thomas Ramsay, and Jas. Jno. M. Morgan. Rd. Bird, Clerk to Sir Edward Ryan; Captain John Leatati, Lieutenant Richard M. Meredith, Ensigns William Rawlins and Alexander Grierson; Alexander Reynolds, 11th Light Dragoons, James Torre, Lancers; Harriet Jones, servant to Lady Ryan; Eliza Little, charter party passenger.

DEPARTURES.—May 12th H. C. ship Ernaad,—Cristophen for Amherst Town.

13. Ship Othello, William Swainson, for Liverpool.

15. Ship Africa,—Skitter, for London.

Do. French Ship Glaneuse,—Davnd, for Bourbon.

Do. French Ship Montesquieu, G. Tanqueray for ditto.

Extract from the Report from the Ship Cassandra, Captain John Dennisson,

February 10th, in Lat. 28· 11' S. Long 22· 9' W. spoke the ship Catherine, of Salem, from Antwerp 57 days out for Padang.

February 26th, in Lat. 37· 19' Long 0· 7' E. spoke the ship David Scott, for Madras and Calcutta.

March 18th, in Lat. 18· 20' S' Long 87· 10 E. spoke the ship Northumbrian, Robert Davidson—lost her main mast on the 18th March.—On the 8th of April was struck with lighteniug and sustained other damage.

Extract from the Report from the H. C. ship Herefordshire

On the 26th February, in Lat. 20· 41' S., Long. 31· 6 W., spoke the Ship Thames, Free Trader, from London, bound to Bengal, all well.

On the 6th March, in Lat. 29· 26' S. Long. 16· 52' W., parted company from the H. C. ship Lowther Castle, bound to Bombay, all well.

The Brig Hebe saw an Indiaman and Pilot Vessel in company riding about 6 miles South of the Floating Light supposed to be the Duke of York, and one Ship in company.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

The Bark Angerona, W. F. Baker, for London, in a day or two.

STATION OF VESSELS IN THE RIVER.

MAY 15.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.—Susan remain—Echo and Hebe passed up.

KEDGEREE.—Leith proceeded down.

NEW ANCHORAGE.—H. C. ships Repulse and Herefordshire, remain.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

The H. C. Ship Herefordshire, Captain J. C. Whiteman, from Downs 20th January and Cape 24th March.

The English Ship Echo, Captain H. Thompson, from London 31st October and Cape of Good Hope.

The English Brig Kent, Captain J. Craw, from Rangoon 21st April.

ARRIVALS OFF TOWN.

The St. Leonard,—Mediterranean and Cassandra, off Calcutta yesterday.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Per Herefordshire. from London,—Mrs. Norman, Lieut. E. N. Hull, Messrs. J. Hope and O'Beirre, Cadets.—From Cape.—Colonel Penny and a Detachment consisting of 306 in all from London.

Per Brig Kent from Rangoon.—Mr. A. B. Martin, B. C. S.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

The H. C. Ship Herefordshire, on the 26th February in Lat. 20· 41. S. Long. 31. 6. West spoke the Ship Thames Free Trader from London bound to Bengal—all Well

On the 6th March in Lat. 29. 26 S. Long. 16. 52 West parted from the H. C. S. Lowther Castle, bound to Bombay—all well.

DEPARTURE FROM TOWN.

None.

STATIONS OF VESSELS IN THE RIVER.

14TH MAY, 1827.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.—Susan, remains.

KEDGEREE.—Leith. outward bound, remains.

NEW ANCHORAGE.—H. C. Ship Repulse, remains.

[illegible]adras.

[illegible]—May 20, H. M. Ship Atholl, Capt. [illegible] from Trincomallee.

[illegible] Swallow, Captain J. P. Morley, from [illegible] the 11th April.

[illegible].—May 19, H. M. Ship Tamar, Captain J. G. Bremer, on a Cruize.

[illegible] Catherine, Captain G. R. Hodson, for [illegible] and Vizagapatam.

[illegible] Vesper, Captain James Talbert for Ma[illegible] Calcutta.

[illegible] Swallow, Captain J. P. Morley, for [illegible]

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Poona, May 13th, the Lady of Asst. Surgeon Wm. Rowland, of a Son.

At Aurungabad, on the 30th of May 1827, the Lady of Captain G. Tomkins, of the 10th Regt. Bengal Infantry, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Colaba, on the 26th ult. Andrew Elphinstone, only Son of Capt. W. C. Clarke, of H. M. 6th Regt.

On the 8th May, Quarter Master Serjeant John Gibbons, of the Marine Battalion, leaving a wife and child to deplore his irreparable loss.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 10th May, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Joseph R. Henderson, Junior Presidency Chaplain, Mr. George Hill, to Miss [illegible] Virginia Howe.

At Calcutta, on the 12th May, at St. Peter's Church, Fort William, by the Reverend Mr. Proctor, Mr. James George Davidson, to Mrs. Jane Davis.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the 9th May, Mrs. E. Bagnell, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, the 9th May, Mrs. James Wood, of a son.

At Chowringhee, on the 12th May, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Stuart, of Twins, son and daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 15th May, Mrs. W. H. Bolst, of a son.

At Calcutta, the 16th May, Mrs. A. Heberlet, of a daughter.

DEATH.—At Sea, on the 2d of March last, after an illness of only five days, and in her 17th year, Marianne, daughter of Captain C. B. Gribble, of the Honourable Company's Ship Repulse.

In announcing the premature death of this young lady, they who were companions of her voyage deeply sympathize with her afflicted father in the irreparable loss he has sustained.

She possessed piety sincere and unaffected, a mind highly cultivated, and a person full of grace and sweetness; a most kind and obliging disposition, and manners simple and elegant.

In her was exemplified the uncertainty of all earthly hopes, (having previously enjoyed perfect health) and the power of religious principle; for she bore her sufferings with meek and placid resignation, whilst a heavenly expression of countenance marked the unruffled serenity of her mind. Her beloved remains were not, as is usual, committed to the deep, but returned for interment in her native land, by a vessel which fortunately came in sight on the morning subsequent to her decease.

Sweet flow'r! thy rosy tints are fled,
Whilst bathed in drops of morning dew;
But thou shalt grace again thy bed.
And ev'ry tender leaf renew.

At Chinsurah, of the Cholera Morbus, on the 12th May, Miss Emma Watkinson, aged 9 years and 3 months.

At Calcutta, on the 13th May, after a few hours illness, Matilda, the youngest daughter of Mr. D C. Low.

At Calcutta, on the 13th May, Mr. Alfred Grant.

At Calcutta, on the 15th May, John Harvey, Esq. aged 62 years and 7 months.

At Sea, Captain William Frier, late Commander of the Cassandra.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.—At Madras, on the 20th instant, Mrs. J. De Vaz, a a Son.

DEATH.—On the 12th May, at Trichinopoly, *Major General* Hamilton Hall, Commanding the Southern Division of the Army.

At his residence in Vepery, on the morning of the 24th instant, Mr. Thomas Adamson, for many years Agent of the Government Gazette Press, aged 48.

On the 20th instant, Captain Charles Eaton, late Master Attendant at Coringa; aged about 74 years. He died as he lived much respected.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVENMENT SECURITIES.

MAY 9, 1827.

TO BUY.] Prem.		[TO SELL Prem.	
25 0	Remittable	24 0	Disct.
1 4	Old 5 per Cent. Loan	1 12	Disct.
0 2	New ditto	0 8	Disct.
6600 0	Bank of Bengal Share	4,600 0	Prem.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	9	0
Ditto on Government Bills	5	0
Interest on Loans on Deposit	[illegible]	[illegible]

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.]	CALCUTTA.	[SELL
1-11	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs.	1-11½
	Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs.	86
	Madras ditto, 92 a 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Dollars,	per 100 Rupees	207	8
Sovereigns,	each ditto	11	8
Guineas,	ditto ditto	11	0
Old Gold Mohurs,	ditto	18	0

Yesterday evening, between five and six o'clock, Calcutta was visited by a violent squall, which brought with it a welcome relief from the oppressive temperature that had prevailed through the day. The gale was of short continuance, but committed much mischief whilst it lasted, and a number of huts and trees were blown down. Its effects were most severely felt upon the river, where a number of large ships were forced from their moorings, and several country boats were sunk. The *Royal George* was driven on the bank off the Mint—the *Othello* ran foul of the *Nericde*, and the *Brougham* having been driven across a tier of ships, lost her mizenmast, and damaged her stern. The *William Wilson*, brig *Frederick*, and *Severina*, sloop, drove on shore, near the Bankshall. These vessels got off with the flood tide, and were, in general, not much injured. Several lives, we are sorry to learn, were lost, and a number of persons were picked up by the Row Boats. A considerable quantity of property was destroyed. The gale at Calcutta, we understand, was preceded by a violent Hail Storm, at Chinsura, which occurred about four in the afternoon.

The North Wester of Sunday evening exceeded in violence any that we remember for several years. Several ships were driven on shore we hear, boats upset, trees torn up by the roots and many native huts blown down. The main-top-gallant-mast of a vessel lying at one of the inshore moorings was literally blown into the strand road and it is said killed a man. The Bark *Brougham* lying abreast of the Bankshall drove across a tier of ships and carried away her mizen mast. It is feared that several lives have been lost.

We have since learned that a number of cotton boats were upset in the squall and hundreds of the bales were seen floating down the tide.

We observe that the Council of the London University have advertized for applications from candidates for twenty-four different Professorships to which appointments are to be made as being those more immediately requisite at the commencement of the Institution. The receipt of applications is limited to the 1st of May 1827, and the following is the list of he Professorships.

"1. Greek Language, Literature, and Antiquities.—2. Roman Language, Literature, and Antiquities.—3. English Literature and Composition.—4. French Language, and Literature.—5. Italian and Spanish Languages and Literature.—6. German and Northern Language and Literature.—7. Elementary Mathematics.—8. Higher Mathematics and Mathematical Physics.—9 Experimental Physic.—10. Chemistry.—11· Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.—12. Application of Physical Sciences to the Arts.—13. Logic and Philos phy of the Human Mind.—14. Moral and Political Philosophy.—15. Jurisprudence, including International Law.—16. English Law, with (perhaps) separate Lectures on the Constitution.—17. History.—18. Political Economy.—19. Anatomy.—20. Physiology.—21. Surgery.—22. Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.—23. Materia Medica and Pharmacy.—24. Nature and Treatment of Diseases."

Besides Major Snodgrass's Narrative of the Burmese War formerly noticed, an Inquiry into the State of the Indian Army with suggestions for its Improvement and the establishment of a Military Police for India, by Capt. W. Badenach of the Bengal Army is also announced.

Captain the Honourable George Keppel has also in the press a Personal Narrative of a Journey from India to England by Bussorah, Bagdad &c.

The Lord Chancellor is quite recovered.

Don Miguel is said to be about to proceed to the Brazils—a report which we should consider extremely improbable.

On the authority of letters from Paris, it is stated, that the Spanish minister for Foreign Affairs has notified to Mr. La[illegible], the British Ambassador at Madrid, that his Court is ready to receive from Portugal any Minister, the Princess Regent may appoint, and that Count Cassa Flores the Spanish Ambassador at Lisbon, had been ordered to resume his functions. The Spanish Ambassador was accordingly received by the Princess Regent on the 26th Dec. which would imply at least a formal recognition of her authority; but Spanish troops continue to assemble in great numbers on the frontiers, and British troops continue to be despatched to Portugal, so that neither party would seem to have much confidence in the assurances of the other. The departure to Paris of the French Ambassador at London, Prince Polignac, seems to be regarded as no very favourable omen for peace, as he is known to belong to the Ultra party, and his presence alone in the French capital is said to have produced an injurious effect upon the funds, from the conviction that his influence would be employed to counteract the measures of Mr. Villele for the preservation of peace. During the convulsions which are at present distracting Portugal, it is well to call to recollection the present actual situation of Don Miguel, whose name is made the standard of revolt against the constitutional government. He is said to be at present residing at Vienna, under the surviellance of the Austrian Court, and it is alleged to be with his full concurrence that Ferdinand has given aid and countenance to the Portuguese insurgents. How far or in what respects his detention at Vienna may be considered as an indication of the sentiments of the Austrian Court regarding the affairs of Portugal it is difficult to say, but there can be no doubt from the general spirit of that Court and the policy it has steadfastly pursued, that it views with unmixed dislike the establishment of a constitutional government in Portugal, and that it would aid any measures for its overthrow that would likely to be attended with success. With regard to France, so notoriously did she falsify her own declarations on the occasion of the invasion of Spain, that no confidence can be placed in any thing she may now state. The prompt and decisive measures of the British Government, joined to the disappointment of her expectations from intervention in the affairs of Spain may teach her to desire peace, but if the Ultra party should succeed in ousting M. Villele, which high as parties in France now run, seems not at all improbable, the aspect of affairs would be completely changed, and the two nations might be plunged into a war, which would involve the whole continent of Europe—nor of Europe alone, for so important in the present day is the influence of Europe upon America, and of America upon Europe, that considering the nature and ground of the contest it would seem impossible that the new nations of the Western Continent should escape from its vortex. For the sake therefore not of Great Britain only, but the other nations of the earth, it is earnestly to be wished, that the infatuated Ferdinand will retrace his steps, and not expose himself to that severe chastisement which his temerity and folly deserve.

The Calcutta Chronicle. May 15.

Madras.

THURSDAY, MAY 24.

CURRENT VALUE OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Wednesday, May 23.

Six per Cent Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.......27 *Premium.*

At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.......25 *Premium.*

Five per Cent Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.......½ *Premium*

At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.......2½ *Discount*

In the obituary of this day, we have performed the mournful task of recording the death of the late Major-General H. HALL, Commanding the Southern Division of the Army. This Command has devolved on Major-General JAMES LEITH, who has been recently put on the General Staff of the Army of Fort St. George.

It is with extreme regret we have learnt by letters recently received from Hydrabad of a most melancholy transaction that occurred on the morning of the 6th Instant, at Mominabad, the Head Quarters of the Cavalry Division Nizam's Army.

It was reported early on the above morning to Lieutenant Colonel Davies (the Officer Commanding the Cavalry Division), that a number of Men of the 3d Regiment had turned out and refused to obey the orders of their Officers. Upon enquiry, it was found that the Men alluded to had planted a Flag on the General Parade, and with arms in their hands refused to listen to their Commanding Officer, who was endeavouring to persuade them to return to their duty. On hearing this, Lieutenant Colonel Davies, accompanied by his Brigade Major proceeded to the spot, where about 25 Men were found assembled. On the Colonel's first approach towards the Men, they exclaimed (making use of menacing gestures,) "Dont come here Colonel, and send away your Orderlies; we will have nothing to do with them." The Orderlies were sent to the rear, and the Lieutenant Colonel with his Brigade Major, made use of every argument to induce the deluded Men to return to their duty, and it was supposed at first with some effect. Colonel Davies at that time was speaking to one of the Men apart, when a Havildar who appeared to be the Ring Leader came forward, seized the Bridle of the Colonel's Horse, called out in Hindoostanee to kill him, and drawing his Pistol fired at him: the Ball went in on his left side and came out on the other just below the rib; the Horse reared and he fell off, when the whole body of Mutineers fired at him, then attacked him with their Swords, by which he received eleven Sabre wounds. At this moment the 1st Regiment under the European Commandant were approaching the Parade; they immediately charged the Mutineers, and the whole, with the exception of three or four Men, who threw down their arms (and have been secured), were cut up. The Officer Commanding received a Sabre Cut on his sword arm, and three or four Men of the 3d Regiment which also charged, were wounded.

It appears that the Havildar (the Ring Leader) with two others got into a pagoda, and for some time kept two of the European Officers and one or two others at bay; at last they made a rush in and dispatched them. The Natives (by whom Lieutenant Colonel Davies was beloved) treated the body of the Ring Leader with every possible indignity after his death.

The exact cause of this melancholy transaction has not yet transpired, but as a strict investigation into the whole of the business is now on foot, there is no doubt the causes will be shortly known.

We are concerned further to add that Lieutenant Colonel Davies only survived his wounds untill the morning of the 8th Instant when he expired: on which occasion the Resident addressed the subjoined General Orders to the Nizam's Army.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RESIDENT, ON THE PART OF THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT.

Hydrabad Residency, 11*th May,* 1827.

It is with feelings of the deepest sorrow that the Resident announces to the Army the death of Lieutenant Colonel Davies.

Under these circumstances, the loss of a valuable Officer, eminently distinguished by a long career of able, active and zealous exertion in the public service, would have been justly lamentable; but the feelings of pain and sorrow, which it has now excited, are embittered by the melancholy consideration that Lieut. Colonel Davies' life has been prematurely terminated, and that a period has been put to his existence by the lawless violence of those, who were bound by the most sacred obligations of a Soldier's duty to defend it at the hazard of their own.

The Resident is satisfied that his own sentiments of grief and indignation at the outrage by which, while in the act of endeavouring to reclaim his deluded Men to a sense of their duty, every feeling of humanity, no less than every principle of military subordination was daringly violated by the ruffians, who imbrued their hands in Colonel Davies' blood, will be echoed in the breast of every Officer and Soldier of the Nizam's Army.

Deeply as the Resident deplores the loss which the service has sustained by the untimely death of so experienced and brave an Officer, he feels not less deeply the flagrant outrage against discipline by which it was occasioned. He has the consolation, however, of

(Continued after the Poetry)

POETRY.

We copy the following Jeu d'esprit from the Times.

TOUT POUR LA TRIPE.

Come, take my advice, never trouble your cranium,
  When "civil advantages" are to be gain'd,
What god or what goddess may help to obtain you'em,
  Copt or Hindoo, so they're only obtain'd.

In this world (Let me hint in your organ auricular)
  All the good things to good hypocrites fall;
And he, who in swallowing creeds is particular,
  Soon will have nothing to swallow at all.

Oh place me where *Fo*—or, as some call him, *Fot*—
  Is the god, from whom "civil advantages" flow,
And you'll find, if there's any thing snug to be got,
  I shall soon be on excellent terms with old *Fo*.

Or were I where *Vishnu*, that four-handed god,
  Is the quadruple giver of pensions and places,
I own I should feel it unchristian and odd
  Not to find myself also in *Vishnu's* good graces.

For oh, of all gods that humanely attend
  To our wants in this world, the gods to *my* wishes
Are those that, like *Vishnu* and others, descend
  In the form, so attractive, of loaves and of fishes !*

So, take my advice—for if even the devil.
  Should tempt men again as an idol to try him,
'Twere best for us Tories, ev'n then, to be civil,
  As nobody doubts we should get something by him.

E.

* Vishnu was (as Sir W. Jones calls him) "a pisciform god,"—his first avatar being in the shape of a fish.

(Continued from third Page.)

believing that the spirit to which it was attributable was confined to the few who were immediately concerned in the perpetration of it, and that unanimous feeling of respect for the memory of Colonel Davies and of abhorrence of the act which deprived him of life, pervades the minds of the rest of the Native

[redacted]

the illustrious Prince -Chief, the funeral procession from St. James's to Windsor, on Saturday next, is intended to have much of the character of a military spectacle. The funeral will leave town on the day of interment at eight o'clock a. m. precisely.

It is expected that the cavalcade will reach Windsor by [illegible] o'clock at night; and the road for the latter part of the journey will be illuminated by torches.

On the body reaching the Castle, it will be immediately carried to St. George's chapel, where it will be placed on trussels, in the centre aile, till the mourners, and other persons who will be appointed to follow it to the vault, shall have been duly marshalled. The procession will then move on to the interior of the chapel; and the coffin will be placed under a canopy which will be prepared for the purpose, and at the closing scene, after the funeral service shall be read, be gradually lowered into the passage which leads to the Royal Mausoleum. Garter King at Arms will then proclaim the styles and titles of the deceased in the customary form.

A silver plate is to be fastened on the leaden coffin, having the same inscription as that on the plate which is to be fixed on the state coffin.

The ornaments on the State Coffin are to be gilt; and emblematical of his dignity as Prince of the Blood. They will consist of the Coronets of the Royal Duke, massive tablets and handles, D. Y. and palm-leaves at the corners, in all amounting to forty-four plates, all of them highly burnished. A large plate is to be on the lid with the following inscription, which was issued from the Heralds' College on Monday.—

Depositum
Illustrissimi Principies
FREDERICI
De Brunswick Lunenburgh
Ducis Eboraci et Albaniæ
Comitis Ultoniæ
Noblissimi Ordinis Periscilcildis
et
Honoratissimi Ordinis Militaris de Balneo
Equitis
Fratris Augustissimi et Potentissimi Monarchi
Georgii Quarti
Dei Gratia Britanniarum Regis
Fidei Defensoris
Regis Hanoveræ, &c.
Obiit quinto die Januarii
Anno Domini MDCCCXXVII
Ætatis Suæ LXIV.

The following is a translation of the above Latin inscription:—

Here is Deposited
The Body
Of the Most Illustrious Prince,
FREDERICK,
Of Brunswick Lunenburg,
Duke of York and Albany,
Earl of Ulster:
Of the most Noble Order of the Garter,
And Knight
Of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath,
Brother of the Most Illustrious and most Potent
Monarch.
GEORGE THE FOURTH.
By the Grace of God King of Great Britain
and Ireland,
Defender of the Faith,
King of Hanover, &c.
He died on the fifth day of January.
In the year of our Lord MDCCCXXVII.
In the 64th year of his age.

The state coffin will be ready for the reception of the leaden one in which the remains of his Royal Highness are now deposited, at Rutlandhouse, Arlington-street, either this evening or to-morrow morning. The state coffin is exactly the same as that of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent; it is about seven feet in length, and of proportionate depth and breadth, made of fine mahogany, lined with white satin, and covered with the richest crimson Genoa velvet. There is nothing gorgeous in the manufacture, or very costly in the decorations of this last covering for the remains of the departed Prince; it partakes more of the plain and unaffected character of the illustrious deceased, and of the sound and simple taste of his country, than of the cumbrous and gaudy richness in which some of our continental neighbours indulge on similar occasions of national sorrow. Crimson velvet is used, because that is the colour and material applied for the purpose in the interment

[redacted]

night before

King's eight black horses are training daily, by drawing a carriage-caravan through the streets of London, to accustom them to noise, &c. previous to their drawing the hearse, containing the remains of the much lamented Duke of York, from London to Windsor. They are also being trained in the King's-mews, Pimlico, with the black plumes on their heads, to prevent their starting on the mournful day when they are to wear them.

HORSE GUARDS, JAN. 12, 1827.

GENERAL ORDERS IN AID OF THE CEREMONIAL TO BE OBSERVED AT THE FUNERAL OF FIELD MARSHAL HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF YORK AND ALBANY, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

A Captain's Full Dress Guard from the Grenadier Guards, with a colour, will mount at St. James's Palace, at eight o'clock in the forenoon of Thursday, the 18th of January, as a Guard of Honour over the remains of his late Royal Highness, which will, during that, and the following day, lie in state, from ten o'clock in the morning, until four o'clock in the afternoon of each day.

A Captain's Guard from the 17th Lancers will mount at the same hour and place, on the 18th and 19th instant; in order to secure ready access to the Palace, and to preserve order.

On Saturday, the 20th January, the Royal Body will be removed from St. James's Palace to Windsor, under the escort of a Field Officer's Guard, with a standard, consisting of 120 men, to be furnished by the second regiment of Life Guards. This escort will assemble at the Palace, at seven o'clock in the morning of that day, and be relieved at Crandford bridge by a similar guard, to be furnished by the first regiment of Life Guards, which will proceed with the Royal Body to the door of St. George's Chapel; the first escort to fall in the rear, and form the rear guard.

The Royal Horse Guards (Blues) to take the duty in Windsor and a detachment of that regiment, dismounted, to attend within the Chapel, every fourth man bearing a torch. The Commanding Officer of the Royal Horse Guards (Blues) will communicate with the Superintendent of the Lord Chamberlain's department, as to the number of men that will be required for this service.

A Battalion of the Grenadier Guards will line the approach from the Castle-gate to the entrance of St. George's Chapel.

A select Detachment, consisting of the oldest soldiers of his late Royal Highness's Regiment, will line the immediate approach to the entrance, and the space in the Chapel where the body comes into the line of the Procession.

A Subaltern's Guard from the Foot Guards is to mount at the Porch-gate, and be responsible to keep all that space clear from interruption.

A double line of Guards and Infantry of the Line will form from the Porch down the street, as far as their numbers will admit, when the Cavalry must line the remainder of the road as far as Frogmore.

From Frogmore to Datchet-bridge, the communication must be kept up by patroles, in which the Rear Guard will take a part as soon as the Procession arrives at Frogmore.

A small picquet of the Household Brigade of Cavalry must be placed at the junction of the Roads on the London side of Frogmore and at Eton-bridge.

These patroles and picquets must remain on duty until day-break of the morning of the 21st January.

The troops for the above service will be as follow: Two Regiments of Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards, 17th Lancers, 2d and 3d Battalion Grenadier Guards, Coldstream 1st Battalion, Third 1st Ditto, 67th Regiment of Foot.

The Royal Rorse Guards, (Blues) and the 67th Regiment of Foot being already stationed at Windsor, will take their duties from their present quarters.

But the two Regiments of Life Guards, and the Foot Guards, will receive orders to assemble at, or in the Vicinity of, Windsor, on the 19th instant.

A Captain's Guard of the 17th Lancers will relieve the Life Guards on duty at the Horse Guards at 4 o'clock, on Thursday, the 18th instant, and the whole of the 17th Lancers will move into London to furnish the duties in the absence of the Life Guards, until the

[redacted]

to fire minute as on former similar oc-

HENRY TORRENS, Adjutant-General.

DEPARTURE OF THE BODY FROM ST. JAMES'S AND ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

So admirably had the arrangements for the removal of the Royal remains been conceived and so promptly were they executed, that, contrary to all reasonable expectations which could have been entertained on the subject, precisely as the Palace clock had chimed the hour of eight, the hearse destined for the conveyance of his late Royal Highness to the tomb drove up to the grand gateway of the Palace, and the coffin covered with the pall, and supported by a number of yeomen of the Guard,, was immediately deposited with it

The concourse of spectators by this time, had augmented to such a degree, that the whole line of St. James's, and the other streets leading to the Palace, absolutely appeared as though they were paved with living heads, whilst the balconies, windows, and roofs of every house in the neighbourhood, were literally thronged with adventurous gazers.

Nothing could exceed the intensity of interest evinced by the collected crowds at this moment, and when the the funeral cortege commenced its slow and sombrous march, a simultaneous press forward to obtain a sight of the procession, was made, and at the same moment the crowd, as if by a previously concerted regulation, ceased to make the least noise. Not a murmur was heard—the silence of the gave seemed to have fallen upon the excited beholders, and nothing but the occasional clank of a horse's hoof, as he pawed the pavement in his pride, broke the univeral stillness. It was a moment of the most highly wrought and overpowering feeling; and if it be allowed to disembodied spirits to participate in or even to behold what passes in this sublunary world, that of the late Royal Duke could not have failed to be affected.

The procession advanced in the following order:—

Knight Marshal's Men on foot with Black Staves.
A Mourning Coach, drawn by Four Horses, conveying the Servants of his late Royal Highness.
A Mourning Coach, drawn by Four Horses. conveying the Pages of his late Royal Highness.
A Mourning Coach, drown by Six Horses. conveying the Medical Attendants, and Private Chaplain of his late Royal Highness.
A Mourning Coach drawn by Six Horses, conveying the Aids-de-Camp of his late Royal Highness.
A Mourning Coach, drawn by Six Horses, conveying the Equerries of his late Royal Highness, and the Assistants to the Adjutant-General, and Quartermaster-General.
The State Carriage of his late Royal Highness, drawn by Six Horses, conveying Clarencieux, King of Arms, with the Coronet of his late Royal Highness, attended by two Gentlemen Ushers to the King, as Supporters.

Ten of the Yeomen of the Guard, with Partizans reversed.

THE HEARSE.
Adorned with Escutcheons of his late Royal Highness's Arms, and drawn by Eight of his Majesty's Black Horses, driven by his Majesty's Body Coachman.

The of the Yeomen of the Guard, with Partizans reversed

A Mourning Coach, drawn by Six Horses, conveying Garter principal King at Arms, and two Gentlemen Assistants.
A Mourning Coach, drawn by Six Horses, conveying the Two Executors named in the Will of his late Royal Highness.
Carriage of his Majesty.
Carriages of the Royal Family.

As the hearse approached, each soldier reversed his lance, and, as it passed, joined in the rear, and formed part of it. The whole of the Guards carried their swords under their arms in a reversed position.

It may have been observed that no other carriges are mentioned than the hearse, the mourning coaches, and the royal carriages—none other was allowed to form any part of the funeral procession. This materially limited its extent, while it more distinctly preserved the simply military character, which is understood to have been the expressed wish of his Majesty. And the absence of all musical performance, while the procession was on the road, preserved the stillness of scene.

OBSERVATIONS ON ITS PROGRESS FROM LONDON TO WINDSOR.

As the procession continued to move, the crowds appeared if possible, to increase. The scaffolding, trees, roofs, and every point which afforded even a distant sight of the cavalcade, were literally crowded; but so

[redacted]

the des- of the houses spectators, and some of them ously, that, in many instances, we observed them propped up with beams. Here vast numbers of the pedestrians thought of returning back, and although to those who were endeavouring to overtake the funeral, the stream of people returning might appear as if all had ceased to follow in the procession, yet the dense mass was not perceptibly thinned by those defections. It is true, they were in a great measure made up for by the vast numbers, who, by cross-roads, were seeking to get before the procession, from the villages and hamlets on the other side the water.

Pursuing an easy pace, the procession arrived at Hammersmith a few minutes past ten o'clock. Here not only the houses, but the roofs of the houses, were crowded with spectators, and temporary stands were erected for those who regarded the ceremony rather as a splendid spectacle then as the Funeral of the Heir Presumptive of the throne. Several of the taverns had their signs hung with crape, one (the Windsor Castle) had crape wound round the door posts, and also had a line extended across the street, from which was suspended the national flag bound with crape, with a white space in the centre, upon which was inscribed—

"Our nation's hope,
"The Father to the Army."

The surprise at Hammersmith appeared to be very general at the few carriages in the procession: and most of the spectators were disappointed at the appearance of the funeral itself, which fell far short of the splendid character which imagination had pictured to their expecting minds.

At Kew Bridge the procession changed horses, and at Hounslow the Life Guards and Lancers composing the funeral escort, were relieved by a detachment of the Oxford Blues, the Lancers and Life Guard falling into the rear.

At Brentford the utmost anxiety to witness the last earthly pomp of the illustrious defunct, mingled with every possible token of outward respect and grief, was evinced. The shop windows were very where closed, and the fronts of the houses displayed festoons of black cloth.

In passing through the narrow streets of Brentford, the lengthened cavalcade, the rear of which was composed of from one to two hundred vehicles of every variety of species, and oddly mixed, presented the appearance of an army with its straggling baggage on the line of march. In front were one to two thousand pedestrains, chiefly of the middling orders, the greater part of whom seemed resolute in their intention of of entering Windsor with the procession.

Such was the ardour of the multitude, which accompanied the Funeral, that when the horsemen and carriages were put to a slow trot, at which pace they passed through Kensington and Hammersmith, the pedestrains kept up with them by running. At Brook Green, one of the horses of one of the mourning coaches broke down, upon which a halt for a brief periond became necessary. Shortly after the clock had struck 12. they had reached Hounslow.

At twenty minutes after one o'clock the procession arrived at Cranford Bridge, when the

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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POETRY.

We copy the following Jeu d'esprit from the Times.

TOUT POUR LA TRIPE.

Come, take my advice, never trouble your cranium,
When "civil advantages" are to be gain'd,
What god or what goddess may help to obtain you'em,
Copt or Hindoo, so they're only obtain'd.

In this world (Let me hint in your organ auricular)
All the good things to good hypocrites fall;
And he, who in swallowing creeds is particular,
Soon will have nothing to swallow at all.

Oh place me where *Fo*—or, as some call him, ***Fot***—
Is the god, from whom "civil advantages" flow,
And you'll find, if there's any thing snug to be got,
I shall soon be on excellent terms with old ***Fo.***

Or were I where *Vishnu*, that four-handed god,
Is the quadruple giver of pensions and places,
I own I should feel it unchristian and odd
Not to find myself also in *Vishnu's* good graces.

For oh, of all gods that humanely attend
To our wants in this world, the gods to *my* wishes
Are those that, like *Vishnu* and others, descend
In the form, so attractive, of loaves and of fishes!*

So, take my advice—for if even the devil
Should tempt men again as an idol to try him,
'Twere best for us Tories, ev'n then, to be civil,
As nobody doubts we should get something by him.

E.

* Vishnu was (as Sir W. Jones calls him) "a pisciform god,"—his first avatar being in the shape of a fish.

(Continued from third Page.)

believing that the spirit to which it was attributable was confined to the few who were immediately concerned in the perpetration of it, and that unanimous feeling of respect for the memory of Colonel Davies and of abhorrence of the act which deprived him of life, pervades the minds of the rest of the Native Officers and Men, belonging [illegible] which were present [illegible] the Division.

By Order,
(Signed) [illegible]

Madras Gov[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the illustrious Prince [illegible]-Chief, the funeral procession from St. James's to Windsor, on Saturday next, is intended to have much of the character of a military spectacle. The funeral will leave town on the day of interment at eight o'clock a. m. precisely.

It is expected that the cavalcade will reach Windsor by 11 o'clock at night; and the road for the latter part of the journey will be illuminated by torches.

On the body reaching the Castle, it will be immediately carried to St. George's chapel, where it will be placed on trussels, in the centre aile, till the mourners, and other persons who will be appointed to follow it to the vault, shall have been duly marshalled. The procession will then move on to the interior of the chapel; and the coffin will be placed under a canopy which will be prepared for the purpose, and at the closing scene, after the funeral service shall be read, be gradually lowered into the passage which leads to the Royal Mausoleum. Garter King at Arms will then proclaim the styles and titles of the deceased in the customary form.

A silver plate is to be fastened on the leaden coffin, having the same inscription as that on the plate which is to be fixed on the state coffin.

The ornaments on the State Coffin are to be gilt, and emblematical of his dignity as Prince of the Blood. They will consist of the Coronets of the Royal Duke, massive tablets and handles, D. Y. and palm-leaves at the corners, in all amounting to forty-four plates, all of them highly burnished. A large plate is to be on the lid with the following inscription, which was issued from the Heralds' College on Monday.—

Depositum
Illustrissimi Principis
FREDERICI
De Brunswick Lunenburgh
Ducis Eboraci et Albaniæ
Comitis Ultoniæ
Noblissimi Ordinis Periscilcildis
et
Honoratissimi Ordinis Militaris de Balneo
Equitis
Fratris Augustissimi et Potentissimi Monarchi
Georgii Quarti
Dei Gratia Britanniarum Regis
Fidei Defensoris
Regis Hanoveræ, &c.
Obiit quinto die Januarii
Anno Domini MDCCCXXVII
Ætatis Suæ LXIV.

The following is a translation of the above Latin inscription:—

Here is Deposited
The Body
Of the Most Illustrious Prince,
FREDERICK,
Of Brunswick Lunenburg,
Duke of York and Albany,
Earl of Ulster:
Of the most Noble Order of the Garter,
And Knight
Of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath,
Brother of the Most Illustrious and most Potent
Monarch.
GEORGE THE FOURTH.
By the Grace of God King of Great Britain
and Ireland,
Defender of the Faith,
King of Hanover, &c.
He died on the fifth day of January.
In the year of our Lord MDCCCXXVII.
In the 64th year of his age.

The state coffin will be ready for the reception of the leaden one in which the remains of his Royal Highness are now deposited, at Rutlandhouse, Arlington-street, either this evening or to-morrow morning. The state coffin is exactly the same as that of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent; it is about seven feet in length, and of proportionate depth and breadth, made of fine mahogny, lined with white satin, and covered with the richest crimson Genoa velvet. There is nothing gorgeous in the manufacture, or very costly in the decorations of this last covering for the remains of the departed Prince; it partakes more of the plain and unaffected character of the illustrious deceased, and of the sound and simple taste of his country, than of the cumbrous and gaudy richness in which some of our continental neighbours indulge on similar occasions of national sorrow. Crimson velvet is used, because that is the colour and material applied for [illegible] purpose in the interment [illegible] [illegible] night before [illegible].

[illegible] King's eight black horses are training daily, by drawing a carriage-caravan through the streets of London, to accustom them to noise, &c. previous to their drawing the hearse, containing the remains of the much lamented Duke of York, from London to Windsor. They are also being trained in the King's-mews, Pimlico, with the black plumes on their heads, to prevent their starting on the mournful day when they are to wear them.

HORSE GUARDS, JAN. 12, 1827.

GENERAL ORDERS IN AID OF THE CEREMONIAL TO BE OBSERVED AT THE FUNERAL OF FIELD MARSHAL HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF YORK AND ALBANY, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

A Captain's Full Dress Guard from the Grenadier Guards, with a colour, will mount at St. James's Palace, at eight o'clock in the forenoon of Thursday, the 18th of January, as a Guard of Honour over the remains of his late Royal Highness, which will, during that, and the following day, lie in state, from ten o'clock in the morning, until four o'clck in the afternoon of each day.

A Captain's Guard from the 17th Lancers will mount at the same hour and place, on the 18th and 19th instant; in order to secure ready access to the Palace, and to preserve order.

On Saturday, the 20th January, the Royal Body will be removed from St. James's Palace to Windsor, under the escort of a Field Officer's Guard, with a standard, consisting of 120 men, to be furnished by the second regiment of Life Guards. This escort will assemble at the Palace, at seven o'clock in the morning of that day, and be relieved at Crandford bridge by a similar guard, to be furnished by the first regiment of Life Guards, which will proceed with the Royal Body to the door of St. George's Chapel; the first escort to fall in the rear, and form the rear guard.

The Royal Horse Guards (Blues) to take the duty in Windsor and a detachment of that regiment, dismounted, to attend within the Chapel, every fourth man bearing a torch. The Commanding Officer of the Royal Horse Guards (Blues) will communicate with the Superintendent of the Lord Chamberlain's department, as to the number of men that will be required for this service.

A Battalion of the Grenadier Guards will line the approach from the Castle-gate to the entrance of St. George's Chapel.

A select Detachment, consisting of the oldest soldiers of his late Royal Highness's Regiment, will line the immediate approach to the entrance, and the space in the Chapel where the body comes into the line of the Procession.

A Subaltern's Guard from the Foot Guards is to mount at the Porch-gate, and be responsible to keep all that space clear from interruption.

A double line of Guards and Infantry of the Line will form from the Porch down the street, as far as their numbers will admit, when the Cavalry must line the remainder of the road as far as Frogmore.

From Frogmore to Datchet-bridge, the communication must be kept up by patroles, in which the Rear Guard will take a part as soon as the Procession arrives at Frogmore.

A small picquet of the Household Brigade of Cavalry must be placed at the junction of the Roads on the London side of Frogmore and at Eton-bridge.

These patroles and picquets must remain on duty until day-break of the morning of the 21st January.

The troops for the above service will be as follow: Two Regiments of Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards, 17th Lancers, 2d and 3d Battalion Grenadier Guards, Coldstream 1st Battalion, Third 1st Ditto, 67th Regiment of Foot.

The Royal Rorse Guards, (Blues) and the 67th Regiment of Foot being already stationed at Windsor, will take their duties from their present quarters.

But the two Regiments of Life Guards, and the Foot Guards, will receive orders to assemble at, or in the Vicinity of, Windsor, on the 19th instant.

A Captain's Guard of the 17th Lancers will relieve the Life Guards on duty at the Horse Guards at 4 o'clock, on Thursday, the 18th instant, and the whole of the 17th Lancers will move into London to furnish the duties in the absence of the Life Guards, until the 22d [illegible] tant, when the whole of [illegible] to their former [illegible]

[illegible] provid- [illegible], to fire minute [illegible], as on former similar oc- [illegible]

[illegible] HENRY TORRENS, Adjutant-General.

DEPARTURE OF THE BODY FROM ST. JAMES'S AND ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

So admirably had the arrangements for the removal of the Royal remains been conceived and so promptly were they executed, that, contrary to all reasonable expectations which could have been entertained on the subject, precisely as the Palace clock had chimed the hour of eight, the hearse destined for the conveyance of his late Royal Highness to the tomb drove up to the grand gateway of the Palace, and the coffin covered with the pall, and supported by a number of yeomen of the Guard,, was immediately deposited with it

The concourse of spectators by this time, had augmented to such a degree, that the whole line of St. James's, and the other streets leading to the Palace, absolutely appeared as though they were paved with living heads, whilst the balconies, windows, and roofs of every house in the neighbourhood, were literally thronged with adventurous gazers.

Nothing could exceed the intensity of interest evinced by the collected crowds at this moment, and when the the funeral cortege commenced its slow and sombrous march, a simultaneous press forward to obtain a sight of the procession, was made, and at the same moment the crowd, as if by a previously concerted regulation, ceased to make the least noise. Not a murmur was heard—the silence of the gave seemed to have fallen upon the excited beholders, and nothing but the occasional clank of a horse's hoof, as he pawed the pavement in his pride, broke the univeral stillness. It was a moment of the most highly wrought and overpowering feeling; and if it be allowed to disembodied spirits to participate in or even to behold what passes in this sublunary world, that of the late Royal Duke could not have failed to be affected.

The procession advanced in the following order:—

Knight Marshal's Men on foot with Black Staves.
A Mourning Coach, drawn by Four Horses,
conveying the Servants of his late Royal Highness.
A Mourning Coach, drawn by Four Horses.
conveying the Pages of his late Royal Highness.
A Mourning Coach, drown by Six Horses.
conveying the Medical Attendants, and Private Chaplain of his late Royal Highness.
A Mourning Coach drawn by Six Horses,
conveying the Aids-de-Camp of his late Royal Highness.
A Mourning Coach, drawn by Six Horses,
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The State Carriage of his late Royal Highness, drawn by Six Horses, conveying Clarencieux, King of Arms, with the Coronet of his late Royal Highness, attended by two Gentlemen Ushers to the King, as Supporters.

Ten of the Yeomen of the Guard, with Partizans reversed.	THE HEARSE. Adorned with Escutcheons of his late Royal Highness's Arms, and drawn by Eight of his Majesty's Black Horses, driven by his Majesty's Body Coachman.	Tne of the Yeomen of the Guard, with Patizans reversed

A Mourning Coach, drawn by Six Horses,
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A Mourning Coach, drawn by Six Horses,
conveying the Two Executors named in the Will of his late Royal Highness.
Carriage of his Majesty.
Carriages of the Royal Family.

As the hearse approached, each soldier reversed his lance, and, as it passed, joined in the rear, and formed part of it. The whole of the Guards carried their swords under their arms in a reversed position.

It may have been observed that no other carriges are mentioned than the hearse, the mourning coaches, and the royal carriages—none other was allowed to form any part of the funeral procession. This materially limited its extent, while it more distinctly preserved the simply military character, which is understood to have been the expressed wish of his Majesty. And the absence of all musical performance, while the procession was on the road, preserved the stillness of scene.

OBSERVATIONS ON ITS PROGRESS FROM LONDON TO WINDSOR.

As the procession continued to move, the crowds appeared if possible, to increase. The scaffolding, trees, roofs, and every point which afforded even a distant sight of the cavalcade were literally crowded; but so great was the regularity and good [illegible] manifested by all classes [illegible] [illegible] the de- [illegible] of the houses [illegible] spectators, and some of them [illegible] numerously, that, in many instances, we observed them propped up with beams. Here vast numbers of the pedestrians thought of returning back, and although to those who were endeavouring to overtake the funeral, the stream of people returning might appear as if all had ceased to follow in the procession, yet the dense mass was not perceptibly thinned by those defections. It is true, they were in a great measure made up for by the vast numbers, who, by cross-roads, were seeking to get before the procession, from the villages and hamlets on the other side the water.

Pursuing an easy pace, the procession arrived at Hammersmith a few minutes past ten o'clock. Here not only the houses, but the roofs of the houses, were crowded with spectators, and temporary stands were erected for those who regarded the ceremony rather as a splendid spectacle than as the Funeral of the Heir Presumptive of the throne. Several of the taverns had their signs hung with crape, one (the Windsor Castle) had crape wound round the door posts, and also had a line extended across the street, from which was suspended the national flag bound with crape, with a white space in the centre, upon which was inscribed—

"Our nation's hope,
"The Father to the Army."

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Such was the ardour of the multitude, which occompanied the Funeral, that when the horsemen and carriages were put to a slow trot, at which pace they passed through Kensington and Hammersmith, the pedestrains kept up with them by running. At Brook Green, one of the horses of one of the mourning coaches broke down, upon which a halt for a brief periond became necessary. Shortly after the clock had struck 12. they had reached Hounslow.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6TH 1827.

(Continued from the last Page.)

company alighted at the Cranford Bridge Inn, and the Berkeley Arms.

The Hearse was driven to the front of the Cranford Bridge Inn, where [redacted]esty's horses were exchange The 2d Life Guards Re-giment, who h ast ten till a quarte The night fe ession about a mile ou Colnbrooke, and the soldiers t their flambeaux. It advanced at a re rapid pace towards Datchetbridge. Considerable crowds of people were assembled there, as well as in the higher parts of the Great Park, to behold it. The supply of flambeaux was here insufficient to furnish the soldiers with the regular quantity which was originally intended, and the air, which was previously frosty, became clouded, with a slight fall of snow. This did not prevent the effect of the range of flambeaux from being very interesting, and shedding upon the bright arms and accoutrement of the military a brilliancy which had a fine effect.

A little before eight o'clock it reached Frogmore, where the Royal *cortege*, by command of his Majesty, fell into the procession. It consisted of six State carriages, with the servants in full mourning liveries, and a very large number of Royal servants, in their full mourning each bearing a flambeau.

The Chief Mourner, his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, joined the Procession together with their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Sussex and Gloucester, who had gone to the residence of her Royal Highness Princess Augusta, at that place, at an early hour in the evening. The additional brilliancy thus imparted to the procession made it still more interesting. It advanced then into Windsor, and entered the court yard of St. George's chapel, at twenty minutes to nine o'clock. The church bells were then tolled—the minute guns fired—the troops presenting arms—and the whole spectacle was in the highest degree imposing.

When it was known that the procession had reached the precinct of the Castle, the Heralds commenced, within the aisles and nave, to marshal the official personages connected with his Majesty's Household, who had arrived at an early hour, having, by his Majesty's command, left the Lodge in the Park at halfpast six, to be in attendance. Above thirty were in attendance; among them were the Marquis of Conyngham, the Earl of Mountcharles, Lord Graves, General Sir Wm. Keppel, Admiral Sir Edmund Nagle, and several other persons connected with his Majesty's Household Department; they were all in full Court mourning, wearing, such of them as were Naval and Military characters, their Orders; and the Grooms of the Bedchamber were distinguished by a white satin rose on the left shoulder.

At eight o'clock in the morning a park of artillery, consisting of 12 light sixpounders, were stationed about 500 yards up the Long Walk, at which hour they commenced firing fiveminute guns, in unison with the tolling of the church bells, and changed the firing to minute-guns as the procession reached Frogmore at eight o'clock in the evening.

In the morning all was stillness in the town, no accommodation was to be had in the taverns, except for the official personages in attendance, and the favoured few who had made provident arrangements beforehand for their reception.

THE CEREMONIAL WITHIN THE CHAPEL.

At ten minutes before nine o'clock, the procession reached its destination, and the servants grooms, trumpets, and drums, filed without the door. The individuals in the mourning and other carriages then alighted and entered the Chapel. The hearse finally approached, and the body was immediately carried into the south aisle by ten Yeomen of the Guard, where it was placed on the bier, which was drawn up close to the door for its reception. It was then received by the Dean and Prebendaries, attended by the Choir.

The procession then moved down the south aisle and up the nave, into the Choir, in the following order:—

Poor Knights of Windsor.
Pages of the Royal Family.
Pages of the King.
Pages of his late Royal Highness.
Solicitor to his late Royal Highness.

Apothecary to his late Royal Highness.	Surgeons to his late Royal Highness.

Physicians to his late Royal Highness.
The Corporation of the Borough of Windsor

The Curate of Windsor.	The Vicar of Windsor.

Chaplains to his late Royal Highness.
Chaplain-General to the Army.
Secretaries to his late Royal Highness.
Equerries to the Royal Family.

Assistant Quarter Master General.	Assistant Adjutant General.

Aid-de-Camp to his Majesty.
Aid-de-Camp to his late Royal Highness.

Deputy Quarter Master General.	Deputy Adjutant General.
Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital.	Governor of the Royal Military College
Quarter-Master-General.	Adjutant-General.

Equeries to the King.
Clerk Marshal and First Equery to the King.
Equerries to his late Royal Highness.
Grooms of the Bedchember to his Majesty.
Master of the Robes to his Majesty.
Pursuivants.

King's Solicitor-General.	King's Attorney-General,
Comptroller of his Majesty's Household.	Treasurer of his Majesty's Household

Heralds.
Keeper of the Privy Purse to his Majesty.
Judge Marshal of his Majesty's Forces.
The Lord Chief Baron.
The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.
The Vice Chancellor.
The Master of the Rolls
The Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.
The Paymaster-General to the Forces.
Lords of the Bed-chamber to his Majesty.
The Secretary at War.

Bishop of Llandaff. Bishop of Salisbury	Bishop of Lincoln.	Bishop of Exeter. Bishop of Winchester.
Chan. of the Order of the Garter.	Bishop of London.	Prelate of the Order of the Garter.

Heralds.
The Minister of State of Hanover.

Archbishop of York.	Archbishop of Canterbury.

Norroy King of Arms.

Capt. of the Yeomen Guard.	Capt. of Gent Pensioners.
Master of Horse to his Majesty.	Groom of the Stole to his Majesty.

The Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household,
Attended by the Deputy Comptroller of his Majesty's Household.
[illegible]

The Banner of [illegible] borne by [illegible] Colonel in the Army.	The Banner of the White Horse of Hanovea—borne by a Colonel in the Army.

The Banner of the Falcon & Fetterlock, borne by a Colonel in the Army.	A Gentleman Usher to the King	The Baton of his late Royal Highness as Field Marshal, borne upon a black velvet cushion, by Field Marshal the Earl Harcourt, G.C.B.	A Gentleman Usher to the King.	The Banner of the White Rose borne by a Colonel in the Army.
The Banner of the Crest of his late Royal Highness borne by a Colonel in the Army.	A Gentlemen Usher to the King.	The Coronet Of his late Royal Highness borne upon a black Velvet Cushion, by Clarencieux, King of Arms.	A Gentleman Usher to the King.	The Banner of the Arms of his late Royal Highness borne by a Colonel in the Army.

THE EARL MARSHAL OF ENGLAND.

A Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber to His Majesty	The Vice Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household.	The Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household.	A Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber to His Majesty.

Supporters of the Canopy, Four Generals.	Supporters of the Pall, Three Dukes.	The Body, Covered with a Black Velvet Pall adorned with Eight Escutcheons of the Arms of his late Royal Highness carried by Ten Yeomen of the Guard, under a Canopy of Black Velvet.	Supporters of the Pall, Three Dukes.	Supporters of the Canopy, Four Generals.

A Gentleman Assistant.	Garter Principal King of Arms.	A Gentleman Assistant.

CHIEF MOURNER.

Supporter a Marquis	His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, in a long black cloak, the Star of the Order of the Garter embroidered thereon	Supporter a Marquis.

Trainbearers—Two Marquises
Eight Earls, assistants to the Chief Mourner.
Princess of the Blood Royal.
in long black cloaks, with the Star of the Order of the Garter embroidered thereon, the train of each borne by two Gentlemen of the respective Households of their Royal Highnesses.
The two Executors named in the will of his late Royal Highness.
His Majesty's Ministers.
Private Friends of his late Royal Highness—Peers, Privy Councillors, and others, who have signified their anxious desire to attend.
Gentlemen Ushers.
Gentlemen Pensioners with their axes reversed.
Yeomen of the Guard with their partizans reversed.

THE INTERMENT.

The door leading to the north aisle, into which the public were admitted by tickets, was thrown open at half-past five o'clock at which period a considerable number of Ladies and Gentlemen were waiting. Notice had been given, by placards, that no ticket would be received after half-past six, and as all were anxious to be in time, the space allotted to the public was soon, but not excessively filled. The appearance of the chapel was strikingly impressive. In the south aisle, near the door where the procession entered, a picked body of veteran grenadiers, from the different regiments of Guards, were stationed; they consisted mostly of the heroes of Waterloo; to them was confided the post of honour. The nave of the Chapel was lined with the dismounted Blues, every third man of whom bore a lighted flambeau. The whole effect was splendid in the highest degree.

As the procession advanced into the Chapel, the Burial Service commenced in the most impressive manner. The vocal parts were sung by eight of the Chapel Royal Choristers, six of the Chapel Royal Boys, ten of the Windsor Chapel Choristers, and ten of their boys. The three opening parts of the Burial Service were said or sung as the solemn procession moved down the south aisle, and then turned up the nave till it passed into the Choir:—

"I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die.

"I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth. And though after my skin worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God, whom I shall see for myself; and mine eyes shall behold, and not another.

"We brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out. The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

Upon entering the Choir, the Psalms were sung—the *Dixi Custodium*, the *Domine Refugium*, and then the lesson from the 15th Chapter of the First Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians. The following beautiful Anthem, by Kent, expressly selected by his Majesty, was then exquisitely sug by the whole Choir, while the Coffin rested over the grave:—

"Hear my prayer, O God! and hide not thy face from my petition.

"Take heed unto me, and hear me, how I mourn in my prayer, and am vexed.

"My heart is disquieted within me, and the fear of death is fallen upon me.

"Then I said, O, that I had wings like a dove! then would I flee away, and be at rest."

Then followed—"Man that is born of a woman hath but a short time to live, and is full of misery. He cometh up, and is cut down like a flower; he fleeth as it were a shadow, and never continueth in one stay.

"In the midst of life we are in death; of whom may we seek for succour, but of thee, O Lord, who for our sins are justly displeased!

"Yet, O Lord God most holy, O Lord most mighty, O holy and most merciful Saviour, deliver us not into the bitter pains of eternal death.

"Thou knowest, Lord, the secrets of our hearts; shut not thy merciful ears to our prayers; but spare us, Lord most holy, O God most mighty, O holy and merciful Saviour, thou most worthy Judge eternal, suffer us not, at our last hour, for any pains of death, to fall from thee."

The Dean then proceeded to say, "Forasmuch as it hath pleased Almighty God of his great mercy to take unto himself the soul of our dear Brother here departed, we therefore commit his body to the ground; earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust; in sure and certain hope of the resurrection to eternal life, through our Lord Jesus Christ; who shall change our vile body, that it may be like unto his glorious body, according to the mighty working whereby he is able to subdue all things to himself."

Then the Dean went on with the remainder of the Service, "I heard a voice from Heaven, saying unto me; Write, from henceforth blessed are the dead which die in the Lord; even so saith the Spirit; for they rest from their labours."

The Collect being delivered, as the body was lowered into the vault, the following part of Handel's Funeral Anthem, composed for the funeral of the late Queen Charlotte, was performed with the rarest excellence:—

"When the ear heard him, then it blessed him; and when the eye saw him, it gave witness of him.

"He delivered the poor that cried, the fatherless, and him that hath none to help him.

"Kindness, meekness, and comfort were in his tongue; if there was any virtue, and if there was any praise, he thought on those things.

"His body is buried in peace, but his name liveth evermore."

Sir George Naylor, Garter King at Arms, then proclaimed the style and titles of the illustrious Prince, and the ceremony was brought to a conclusion at twenty minutes before eleven o'clock.

Among the King's Ministers who appeared in the Procession, we noticed the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Westmoreland, Mr. Canning, and Mr. Wynn.

The Duke of Clarence sustained himself with great firmness. Marquis Camden was one of his Royal Highness's supporters.

The Dukes of Sussex and Gloucester walked together; the former was evidently much affected. He was quite engrossed by his feelings, and utterly inattentive to the multitude that were gazing at him.

We observed, too, that the Duke of Wellington, who was at the head of the pall-bearers on one side of the corpse, looked exceedingly mournful, and we thought rather ill.

Almost every shop in the metropolis was closed, and so little symptoms of business appeared, that Saturday bore in all respects the resemblance to Sunday, except that the tolling of the various chuch bells, at intervals during the day, reminded every one of the mournful occasion.

The members of of the United Service Club have entered into a subscription to erect a marble statue of the late Duke of York, to be placed in the new club house about to be built on the site of Carlton Palace, as a mark of the high respect which they entertain of the late illustrious and much esteemed Commander-in-Chief. Preparations are also making for calling a public meeting, under the auspices of individuals high in rank and character, to determine on the erection of a public monument to the memory of the late Duke.

Monday was the anniversary of the birth day of his Royal Highnes the Duke of Gloucester when he entered his fifty-first year. The usual observance of the day were not kept up, in consequences of the death of the Duke of York; nor did the tradesmen of his Royal Highness, in consequence of the same malancoly event, illuminate their houses in the evening.

The French Court wear morning for the Duke of York eleven days. The first six days in black the five last in white.

Bell's Weekly Messenger 22d January 1827.

GENERAL ORDER.

HORSE GUARDS, 24th Jan., 1827.

In obedience to His Majesty's most gracious commands, Field, Marshal The Duke of Wellington assumes the command of the army, and earnestly requests the assistance and suppot of the General and other Officers of the Army, to maintain its discipline, good order, and high character.

The Officers on the personal staff of the late Illustrious and most lamented Commander-in Chief, are to continue in their several offices on the staff attached to Field-Marshal The Duke of Wellington, and are to be obeyed accordingly.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Fremantle is appointed Aide-de-Camp to The Commander-in-Chief, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Armstrong resigned.

By command of his Grace the Commander-in-Chief.

HENRY TORRENS, Adj.-General,

POLITICS OF EUROPE,

Written exclusively for Bell's Weekly Messenger.

APPOINTMENT OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON TO THE OFFICE OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

It is understood that the Appointment of the Duke of Wellington to succeed the late Duke of-York has been at length decided upon by his Majesty's Ministers; and the announcement will probably appear in the next *Gazette*.

This appointment has given occasion to many observations, some of which it is our purpose to touch upon on the present occasion. We shall state the question shortly, and the answers as they suggest themselves upon a free and candid examination of every point.

First, it is said that the office of Commander-inChief ought to have been bestowed on a Member of the Royal Family; and that the Duke of Cambridge was the proper person to fill this great military function. Secondly, it is objected, that the Duke of Wellington being a Cabinet Minister, cannot constitutionally hold this high executive post; and thirdly, that the Duke of Wellington is already the Master of the Ordnance, which office it would be improper to consolidate with that of the Commanderin-Chief. We might here also allude to a distinct insinuation against the Noble Duke, certainly not made in any spirit of candour; namely, that his particular Peninsular connexions would acquire an undue preference and favour from the appointment of their Captain and leader; and that the Army Board at the Horse Guards, which is a mixed department both of civil and military offices would not be administered by the Duke of Wellington with that strict indifference and rigid impartiality so conspicuous in the late Duke of York.

As we think it would be somewhat ungenerous to take up this surmise against the appointment of the Duke of Wellington, who, whatever may be his other alleged faults, has never exhibited himself as the least tainted with sordidness, selfishness, or undue partiality, we shall dismiss this objection, and confine ourselves to the three above stated.

As to the first objection, that this office should be given to one of the Royal Family, and that the Duke of Cambridge should be selected, we have no hesitation in saying, that if it were necessary to choose any one of the Royal Family, our own choice would fall on the Duke of Cambridge. But there is no such necessity, and our sincere opinion is, that however admirably this office was executed by the late Duke of York there is a radical and constitutional objection existing to its being filled by a Member of the Royal Family.

That this blemish was wholly effaced by the honourable, temperate, and constitutional exercise of every function of this high post, by the particular individual whom we now all lament, was a fortunate circumstance in his temper, talent, and bias of mind. It was peculiar to the man, and to the person only, and it affords merely an exception to a general principle. A Prince of the Blood Royal must necessarily be an irresponsible servant. The King's brother can scarcely be made the subject of impeachment. Standing aloof, and independent of the general and responsible government of the country, (namely, the Cabinet of Ministers,) his authority has a natural tendency to become arbitrary and unquestioned; and the abuses which might grow out of it are the more dangerous on this account. In a reign (should such ever occur) hostile to the liberties of the subject. What mischief might not ensue to the country, if the whole uncontrolled authority and functions of the military department of the State were nerved in the single arm of one of the Blood Royal! The jealousy of King William and his Dutch guards is well known to have agitated the early years of the Revolution; but how trifling must have been such a cause; and how much more reasonable would be the apprehension of danger to public liberty, if, at any unsettled period, when an attempt should be made on our constitutional privileges, the Kings Brother should weild that Engine which has always menaced the most formidable assault on the rights of the subject, and which the annual Mutiny Bill can scarcely restrain within constitutional bounds.

Upon the first objection, therefore, we do not hesitate to say, that a comparatively private individual, like the Duke of Wellington, is, politically, and constitutionally, better adapted to fill this post than one of the Royal Family.

As to the second objection, that the Duke os Wellington, being a Cabinet Minister, ought not to be placed in this high and executive post, it is not worth powder and shot. Is not the first Lord of the Admiralty a Cabinet Minister? Is not the Duke of Wellington, as Master General of the Ordnance, already a Cabinet Minister? But it may be further observed, that this objection, so far from opposing any difficulty, is an additional argument for the appointment.

In being a Cabinet Minister his responsibility, not only to Parliament and the people, but to his coadjutors in office, is necessarily increased, and brought to a closer point. In any case of abuse it is much easier to lay hold of a Cabinet Minister, than of any other person. He stands as a high and a broad mark. Always in Parliament and in his place, he must answer and defend himself on the spot; he cannot shelter himself under the authority and commands of others. In a word, to use the language of Burke, the more these high military officers are ingrafted into the bosom of the Constitution

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scription by plotting against those liberties which they are not permitted to guard and defend. As to the third objection, that the Duke of Wellington is already Master-General of the Ordnance, which office it would be improper to consolidate with that of Commander-in-Chief, we only beg leave to answer,—that we heartily hope that Government, if sincere in their economical and retrenching spirit, will avail themselves of this opportunity of uniting the two posts, or abolishing the former altogether.

There is no necessity whatever that the Board of Ordnance should exist as a separate and independent board; all its functions may easily be discharged at the Horse Guards. Let the Ordnance be governed as Chelsea Hospital is governed, or as the Navy and Victualling Boards are administered under the Admiralty.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, January 22.

FROM THE TIMES OF SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH, 1827.

We received last night the *French* papers of Wednesday: the following are some of their contents,—

(From the *Etoile* dated Wednesday, Feb. 8.)

LAUSANNE, FEB. 2.

"The *Lausanne Gazette*—besides other news favourable to the Greeks, such as the defeat of the Turks at Athens and Arachova (Fabvier is now Governor of the Acropolis), and the approach of Caraiskaki to Missolonghi—gives the following:—

"Letters from Trieste of the 14th January, announce, (after letters from Zante of the 1st,) that Miaulis had attacked the Turkish fleet near [illegible], taken two corvettes and three brigs, and sunk or dispersed the remainder.

"Letters from Zante of the 9th of January say, that Ibrahim being entrenched between Modon and Navarino, was attacked by the combined force of Colocotroni, Nikitas, Geneus, and Botzaris, 3,000 strong. The battle was bloody and the noise of the cannon was heard for five leagues. Ibrahim, at the head of 3,000 men, endeavoured to break through the troops of Geneus, but was repulsed with loss, and, after an action of five hours, his troops were driven into Modon, leaving 1,500 killed on the field, a great number of wounded and prisoners, 14 pair of colours, eight cannon, and 300 horses.

"Another letter from Zante, of the same date, says it was reported that Redschid Pacha, after having been beaten in Eubœa, had perished in a bloody battle; that the town of Carysto had fallen into the hands of the Greeks, and that Miaulis had again beaten the Egyptian fleet between Candia and Cerigo.

ON FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH.

Sir **Francis Burdett** moved for a call of the House for Thursday, the 22d inst. (Thursday se'nnight), when he should submit a motion respecting the claims of the Roman Catholics. We rejoice that this important subject is brought on early: happy be its termination.

The *Etoile* contains the following news from Lisbon, 27th of January, and Madrid 2d of February, received at Paris by express.

"LISBON, JAN. 27.

"The insurrection, now concentrated in the province of Tras-os-Montes, can no more threaten the tranquility of the other provinces. The last letters received from Count Villa Flor were from Trancoso; he is going to join the Marquis d'Angeja near Villa Real. He did not pass the Douro on the 22d, as was said; he wished to assure himself that the insurgents would not throw themselves into Beira behind him.

"The pacific resolutions adopted by the Cabinet of Madrid have been announced by a Spanish courier to the Count de Casa Flores who was ordered at the same time to communicate them to the Portuguese Government.

"M. de Casa Flores has obtained leave of absence. The Secretary of Legation will remain Charge d'Affairs, and the title of the mission will be preserved.

"Three of the English ships of the line that were in the Tagus have sailed to return to England. The Marshal went on board the *Ocean*.

"The Chamber of Peers has just rejected the law proposed by the Chamber of Deputies, which fixed the number and the salary of the Councellors of State. It is thought that the law on the dotation of the Crown will be also rejected by that Chamber.

"It appears that both sides are disposed to suffer the mixed committee to fall into disuse. It was a bad institution, for the result of it naturally was, either to place the administration entirely in the Chambers, if they agreed, or to put them in opposition to each other in the contrary case; but in doing away with it, nothing else has been substituted for it.

"WAR-OFFICE,

"Lieutenant-General Marquis d'Angeja writes from Villa Real on the 18th—'I hasten to inform your Excellency that General Mello, having effected the movement which I had ordered him, entered Chaves

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account, I shall have the honour to send it to your Excellency, to be presented to the Princess Regent.

"'Brigadier-General John de Silveira writes from Guarda, on the 7th, that he entered that town the day before, and that he expects there the orders of the Count de Villa Flor.'

"There has been no sitting in the Chamber of Peers for these three days. The Chamber of Deputies was engaged yesterday, in revising some articles of its standing orders, and with a project of law on a new mode of election.

"The Minister of Foreign Affairs has acknowledged the receipt of the act by which the Chamber votes thanks to the King of England. This act will be transmitted to the Marquis de Palmella, the Minister of Portugal at the English Court, that he may have the honour of presenting it to His Britannic Majesty.

THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE CRIMINAL CODE.

A gentleman of the name of Hammond has been employed, under the authority of Mr. Peel, in various projects connected with the criminal and civil law of this country. The following communication, made to Mr. Hammond, on the 9th of January last, explains the circumstances under which he received any authority whatever from Mr. Peel, and the limits within which that authority is restricted.

(Copy) "WHITEHALL, Jan. 9.

"Mr. Peel considers that it would be for the convenience of Mr. Hammond and himself, that Mr. Hammond should distinctly understand the nature and extent of the authority which he has from Mr. Peel, to proceed in the consolidation of a certain branch of the statute law of England.

"Some time after Mr. Peel had undertaken, with the assistance of Mr. Hobhouse and Mr. Gregson, to consolidate the laws relating to the trial and punishment of criminal offences, he learnt that Mr. Hammond was employed, under the direction of a Committee of the House of Commons, in preparing draughts of bills, consolidating the law relating to forgery, and some other crimes.

"Though Mr. Peel had, previously to the appointment of this Committee, undertaken a similar work, which he proposed to carry on gradually, and with that mature deliberation which is essential to its success, he was unwilling to interfere with the performance of the duty assigned by the Committee to Mr. Hammond, and was ready, as far as his intentions corresponded with those of the Committee, to stand in the same relation to Mr. Hammond in which the Committee stood.

"Mr. Peel contemplated, if time and opportunity were permitted to him, the ultimate consolidation of the whole of the statute law relating to crime.

"From the first resolution of the Select Committee on Criminal Law, he presumes the object of the Committee to have been the same with his own. The resolution is to the following effect:—Resolved—'That it is the opinion of this committee, that it is expedient that the statutes relating to criminal law should be consolidated under their several heads.'

"Mr. Peel is perfectly willing that Mr. Hammond should proceed, under his authority, in completing what remains to be performed by him, within the limits above prescribed.

"Mr. Peel understands these limits to be, the collection under one head of the several existing laws in the Statute Book, relating to criminal offences.

"Mr. Hammond has sent to Mr. Peel the result of his labours with respect to the laws relating to forgery, to coining, and to offences against property.

"The only material heads that remain are the laws relating to offences against the person, and the laws relating to the preservation and destruction of game.

"As to the latter, Mr. Peel has to observe that, as the subject is to be brought before Parliament in the present session, by Lord Wharncliffe, Mr. Hammond's labours upon it will probably be thrown away, unless they are completed before his Lordship's motion.

"Mr. Peel does not feel himself enabled to give Mr. Hammond any authority respecting the reduction of any part of the common law to writing, or as to the consolidation of any other portion of the Statute Law, than that which relates to crime.

"Anthony Hammond, Esq., Tanfield-court, Inner-Temple."

The Times.—February 10.

ARRIVAL OF HIS MAJESTY AT BRIGHTON.—At length the hopes of the inhabitants of Brighton are realized, by the arrival of the King at Brighton. His Majesty is not only affected mentally by the loss of his Royal brother, but suffers considerable bodily pain, and his physicians have recommended him moderate warm bathing, with gentle friction; and for this purpose a shampooing machine has been erected in the Pavilion. No positive information was received yesterday morning respecting the hour of his arrival, but the London coaches were heavily

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proceeded, through Kingston, Reigate, Crawley, and Hand-cross, to Brighton, where he arrived about half-past six o'clock; but as the hour of his arrival was not specifically known, there were but few of the loyal inhabitants of the town of Brighton present to welcome his arrival. His Majesty will see very little company during his sojourn at the Pavilion.

LONDON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1827.

We last night received the *French* morning papers of Saturday, with the *Etoile* dated Sunday. They are nearly entirely filled with political discussions, and contain no news of importance.

The following are a few extracts:—

(From the *Quotidienne.*)

"Letters from Vienna announce that the envoys of Portugal and Brazil, having received important despatches from Rio de Janeiro, have had frequent conferences with the Infant Don Miguel. This Prince has also seen in private Prince Metternich.

"M. M. Pinto, Almeida, and Chaves, Brazillian Envoys to Prince Don Miguel, have arrived at Paris from Brest.

(From the *Constitutionnel.*)

"M. Rocha-Pinto, Chamberlain of the Emperor of Brazil, is to set out this week for Vienna, accompanied by another Brazillian, a gentleman of the Emperor's chamber, to conduct Don Miguel from Vienna to Brest, where he will embark on board the *John VI.*, which arrived some days ago in that port, and which is destined to carry the Prince to Brazil to his young bride. The rest of the suite of Don Miguel, consisting of twenty-four persons, will wait for him in France, and accompany him to Brazil.

"It remains to be seen what will be the answer of Prince Metternich and of the Infant Don Miguel to the formal demands of the Emperor. Will the prince be allowed to depart to receive from his brother and his wife instructions for the regency which he may have to exercise in her name, or will he be retained in Europe to maintain in Portugal the distrust of one party, and the intrigues of another; and thus to prevent the Constitution from being established in a durable and quiet manner?

"The claims of the English merchants have finally been admitted by the Spanish Government. The house of Syme and Cock has been in consequence inscribed on the great book of the debt of Spain, for a million and a half sterling, and this house, which is responsible for the debts due to the other creditors, is charged with the liquidation of this business.

(From the *Journal des Debats.*)

"M. Lambruschini, Archbishop of Genoa, and Apostolic Nuncio to the Court of France, arrived yesterday in Paris, with his suite, and alighted at the Hotel de Castelenne, rue de Grenelle, St. Germain.

"On the 27th ult., the powder manufactory at Genoa, called the Lagazza, blew up with a terrible noise. Happily most of the workmen were absent at their meals, and only two persons, at a considerable distance, suffered from the shock. The window-glasses of the quarter of St. Lazare were shattered by the concussion.

(From the *Moniteur.*)

"PARIS, JAN. 9.

"The *Lisbon Gazette* of the 27th January published in its official part, as an extract from the despatches of the Charge d'Affaires of Portugal at Madrid to Count Almeida, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the orders given by the Spanish Cabinet to disarm the Portuguese refugees, as well as the bringing to trial of Longa Fleire and Col. San Llorente.

(From the *Etoile*, dated Sunday, Feb. 11.)

"PARIS, FEB. 10.

"The *Echo du Midi* contains the following article from Madrid 29th January:—

"'We have learned the sad reverses of the Royal Portuguese troops. It is unhappily too true that a misunderstanding had arisen among the Royalists with respect to the command. This misunderstanding is ascribed to the gold of England; it is to this cause, and the very bad plan for the campaign which they had adopted, that the unfortunate result of the enterprise is to be attributed.

"'Letters from the frontiers assure us that the battle on the 9th was to the advantage of of the Royalists, but that in consequence of false news which had been spread of the landing of a great number of English troops at Oporto, a great many Royalists had repassed the frontier.

"'It was immediately after this action and its melancholy results, that the frontier fortresses fell into the hands of the Constitutionalists.

"The *Journal du Commerce* says—'We have every reason to hope that the difficulties which have hitherto opposed the definitive conclusion of the commercial treaty with Hayti, will have been removed by the despatches which the *Losange*, a light ship of war, which sailed from

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to the French marine; it will serve as a stimulus to it, which will lead it to adopt the economical methods which but too often cause the preference to be given to foreign flags.'

"General Morales, says the *Echo du Midi*, so celebrated for his admirable conduct and his loyalty in the war against the insurgents in America, is at length, after a long oblivion of his services, restored to activity.

"He has been appointed Captain-General of the Canaries, and will immediately proceed from Madrid to Cadiz, where he will embark with 1,000 or 1,200 troops, to take possession of his new command."

The debate on the corn laws in the House of Commons, is to be transferred from Monday next to the same day of the week following, that is, from the 19th to the 26th, in consequence of what we hope we may still call only the indisposition of Mr. **Canning**; it being understood, that in any case the subject is to be discussed at the latter date. The repeated choice of a Monday seems to indicate the expectation that the debate will be a long one, as Generals select a large plain for the operations of great armies.

We are sorry to find from yesterday's proceedings in the House of Commons, that Mr. **Canning**'s progress towards recovery is so slow, as to have induced Sir **Francis Burdett** to postpone his motion on the Catholic question, from the 22d instant to the 1st of March, with a view to ensure, if possible, the advantage of the right honourable gentleman's presence and co-operation in that most important debate. It is understood that the motion intended by the honourable baronet will be in the shape of a resolution, expressing the urgency of the concessions to the Catholics, on the grounds of justice and expediency. If passed, this resolution will next be communicated formally to the House of Lords for their concurrence. The same course was pursued with regard to the great question of the slave trade, in 1806—a question which, so long as he remained in office, was blinked by Mr. **Pitt**, just as the Catholic question was always blinked by that Right Hon. Gentleman, and has ever since been evaded by his humble servants, who are still in office, but who, like him, talk largely about Catholic emancipation. Indeed, when we see men whose ambition is personal, not moral, placed between two risks, viz. that of losing a measure essential only to the interests of 21,000,000 of their fellow subjects, and that of shortening the tenure by which they (the Ministers) hold some half dozen offices in their own persons, we do not wonder at the choice they make, not at the consequent succession of defeats which has befallen the hopes of all friends to equal liberty. The Whigs, to their credit, carried at once, and without difficulty, the abolition of the slave trade, which Mr. **Pitt** pretended that he wished, but was unable, to carry; and it would seem that our **Pitt**-principle men of 1827, who studied liberality and sincerity in the school of that much-talked-of and once admired master, meditate the bequest of a similar honour to whomsoever may one day succeed them in the Administration, whether these successors be Radicals or Whigs, by classing the measure of Catholic emancipation among things impossible to a Tory Cabinet, and leaving it, like Mr. PITT's abolition of the slave-trade, to adorn the accession of a rival [illegible] to power. What effect may be produced upon the fate of the Catholic question by this paltry prosecution of one of the demagogues, for words uttered by him to a Catholic audience, all smarting under the sense of political oppression—tantalized by the frequent excitement of their hopes, and stung by their repeated and mortifying overthrows—it is difficult now to determine. The generous feelings of Parliament will of course enlist themselves on the side of the weak and injured, forgetting, what it would be unworthy of a legislative body to contemplate, the rashness and acrimony of those individuals who chance to occupy, for one fleeting moment, the front of the Irish scene.

Dr. LLOYD, the Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford, is to be the new Bishop of the Diocess of Oxford; and Dr. KAYE, the Bishop of Bristol, is to be translated to the Diocess of Lincoln.

The Times,—February 13.

THE STAR.—JANUARY 9.

THE ROYAL NAVY.

The following statement of our Naval Force employed on Foreign stations, may not be unacceptable at the present moment:

MEDITERRANEAN.—Revenge, 74 (Sir Henry Neale) Cambrian, Glasgow, Seringapatam, Dryad, Ariadne, & Talbot, frigates; Alacrity, Brisk, Camelion, Chanticleer, Gannet, Jasper, Medina, Postilion, Pelican, Pelorus, Philomel, Raleigh, Rose, Zebra, and Weazle, sloops and brigs; Mastiff, surveying vessel.

LISBON.—Spartiate, 74 (Vice Admiral Lord Amelius Beauclerk); Ocean, 74; Wellesley, 74; Windsor Castle, 74; Melville 74; Albion, 74; Gloucester, 74; Romney, and Pyramus frigates.—At Oporto, Galatea, 42; Dispatch, 18; Plumper, 10; Reynard 10.

EAST INDIES.—Java (Rear Admiral Gage), Boadicea, Athol, Success, Tamar, and Rainbow, frigates; Champion, Cyrene, Hind, Larne, Martin, Fly, Pandora and Slaney, sloops.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Owen Glendower (Commodore Christian) Samarang, Sparrowhawk, Helicon.

WEST INDIES.—Isis (Vice Admiral Sir Lawrence Halsted), Aurora, Druid, Rattlesnake, Tweed, and Valorous, frigates; Beaver, Britomart, Bustard, Espeigle, Ferret, Harlequin, Primrose, Pylades, and Scylla, brigs and sloops; [illegible] surveying.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Ganges, 80 (Rear Admiral Sir Robert W. Otway) Cambridge 80; Warspite, 76; Blanche, Doris, Forte, Mersey, Ranger, and Volage frigates; [illegible], Jasseur, and Heron, Sloops; Blossom, Adventure, and Beagle, surveying.

NORTH AMERICA.—Jupiter, 50 (Rear Admiral Willoughby Lake) Niemen, Orestes Dotterel, and Grasshopper sloops; Contest gun brig.

COAST OF AFRICA.—Maidstone, 42 (Commodore Charles Bullen) North Star, 28; Redwing and Esk sloops; and Conflict gun brig.

PUGILISTICS.

SHARPE AND GAYNOR.

"——Dost thou think, because thou art virtuous, there shall be no more cakes and ale?——Yes, by Saint Anne, and ginger shall be hot i' the mouth too."—*Twelfth Night.*

A number of pains-taking, pious individuals, have been for some time past preaching against pugilism. Notwithstanding all their exhortations, the lovers of fair fighting indulge their inclinations, whenever two hearty lads can be found ready for the scratch. Shame be on the sinners who let so many good sermons go for nothing!—sorrow to those who stick to their "cakes and ale," in spite of all that the professors of sentimentality can advance! To be sure, London is a large place, and an amusement which gives a snatch of fresh air to its citizens, which engrafts a love of fair play on the heart of every man in the country, might be excused now and then. Settle the matter as you may, gentlemen moralists and millers, poor Mr. Pen and Ink has nothing to do with the question—he has only to tell you who got his "ginger hot in the mouth," yesterday, on *Shire Mere*, a queer sort of a place in Bedford-shire, where Sharpe and Gaynor peeled like pretty men for a hundred pounds—not to speak of the licking.

Both these merry boys whopped, in turn, Alick Reed, the pugilistic [illegible], of Chelsea. Gaynor was very nigh a loser, because he did almost too much at first to win at last; and Sharpe was also nearly a loser, because, *horribile dictu!* he ate roast pig the day before. Having cleaned out the middle man, the two winners whetted their tusks against each other to take possession of the freehold of fame. Sharpe came attended by that fine old fellow, Tom Owen, and by that fattest of all fine fellows, Josh. Hudson. Gaynor marched on paraded by excellent seconds, Oliver and Holt, which made Mr. Scroggins exclaim, on seeing the latter preparing his man for the fight—"G[illegible] for my money, my hearties—he must win,

'For d—d be he who first cries Hold enough!'"

Read sat down outside the ring to watch the work that ere now took the bread out of his mouth, and the characters being all prepared, and the prologue spoken by the Commander-in-Chief, the men crossed hands and thus the play begun:—

Round 1. Bishop Sharpe—What, Mr. Pen and Ink, a Bishop in the ring? Yes, indeed, Sir, don't you see he belongs to the Church Militant? and don't you know, as Jack Scroggins says,

"We are the boys of the holy ground?"

—Bishop Sharpe looked as fresh and as pure as a daisy. Gaynor, never in his life an Adonis, shewed symptoms of out-of-sort-iveness more than usual; his face was pallid and sickly, and his loins wanted their full cover of flesh. Sharpe, being left-handed, stood with the right in advance. Gaynor careful of the body-blow that has heretofore done up all his opponent's customers, exposed his head in keeping his wind away. Both were ready, and lost not a moment in going to work—(5 to 4 on Sharpe). Sharpe hit out slap at the head; Gaynor bolter away. Sharpe hit at the body; Gaynor gave way. Sharpe hit short, but desperately, at the body, and turning himself full round with the force of the blow, Gaynor rushed in but did not hit his man—he threw his arms about him, and flung him down.

2. Gaynor showed first blood on the mouth—a mere speck. He made play, but Sharpe was too quick for him; he was countered with heavily on the mouth, and thrown cleverly, without knowing how easily so hard a fall was done. Six to four on Sharpe, all givers.

3. Gaynor caught his man slightly with the left hand on the head—Sharpe jumped at him and told him on the ribs—they closed, and Sharpe fell under.

4. Quick fighting, but no mischief—Gaynor threw Sharpe between the ropes out of the ring. A tidy shout for Gaynor.

5. Sharpe came up like a wild man, and clawed his man left and right to the head, and poked him on the kidneys or thereabouts. He then colsed and hugged him, sending him down fibbing all the way.—Oh! fye, Mr. Sharpe, to go on fibbing in that way. Great cries for Sharpe, and shouts of "he is done."

6. Sharpe made no more ado than, when he met the lad before him, to smack him clean down with a flush hit in the head—Clean down, indeed! why I never saw a more dirty fall—the mire was an inch deep on the ground.

7. Gaynor rose as merry as May-day, exchanged one or two wild hits, and closed. The men stood in each other's gripe, and struggled hard for the fall. Sharpe, however, won the trick, and threw Gaynor a somerset heels over head. Some said he flung him to the moon, but Gaynor was picked up close by—not the Moon, but its landlord, Josh. Hudson.

8 Gaynor's ribs exhibited a very pretty picture of a gridiron. Sharpe threw a chop or two upon it quite in the regular way of trade—then raising his hand, he scattered his bunch of fives full in his face, from which Gaynor broke away, and, like a pleasant fellow as he is, laughed as if he liked it. Sharpe threw him through the ropes.

9 Gaynor fought quite below par—he neither made the best of his weight or length; he tried his long right poke at the body in this round, but he hit short; on which Sharpe scored him on the ribs once more, and threw him.

10. Gaynor made better play, but not yet the thing. He caught his man on the head lightly, but soon felt the return in the same quarter, Sharpe made himself up for a body blow, and gave it to Gaynor smack as he came in close in the wind, nearly doubled him, up and downed him.

There was more mischief done in the two last rounds than in all the preceding. Still the amateurs were not satisfied—it was all one way.

11. Gaynor, weak and giving way, was easily thrown.

Here the aforesaid Mr. Read spoke up to the people, foretelling it was all safe for Gaynor, as he himself could beat two of Sharpe. "You must beat one of him first," replied the people. "Recollect he whopped one of you." So Mr. Read sat down. "There," put in Josh. Hudson, by way of a finisher, "is Read-ing made easy."

12 and 13. Gaynor thrown.

14. Gaynor made a show of fighting, but Sharpe did the real thing—he played right in the wind and doubled his man up. Loud cries of "all over—that's the end."

15. Sharpe threw him.

16. Gaynor showed more fight in this round, countered with Sharpe, and got the best of the fall.

17. The rounds up to this were fought in half-minute time. Here both men paused a bit, but Sharpe could not keep his paws off Gaynor, from which, and the consequent impatience in going in, he lost his blow and the best of the fall.

18. Gaynor did a wee bit, but Sharpe gave him a *browlick* on the pate, and then, measuring time and distance, knocked him down with a flush hit on the throat.—Any money on the Bishop.

19. Gaynor was brought up in the dead-alive time. Sharpe played about him, chopping him where best he pleased, and when tired he threw him.

20. Sharpe did pretty much the same.

Holt now became angry with this man (Gaynor), and threatened to leave him if he did not fight better. Some prejudice was created generally against Gaynor in the ring, from the poor display he hitherto made, which it is fair to add was removed by his subsequent exertions of game and gallantry.

21. Sharpe threw his left arm round his man's body, chopped him on the head, and sent him down below.

22 and 23. Sharpe's own.

24. Sharpe peppered his man's body, extending the before assimilated gridiron over the whole of the right side. Gaynor was quite thrown out of his tactics—if he dropped his right arm to save his wind, the Bishop's hand was in his mouth—if he raised to his head, his wind was exposed. "But, Sir, why not not hit out with it?" "That's what I say—but that's what he did not do." He was called to from the ring to send it smack at any thing, but like the Irish servant—"the more he was called, the more he would not come" Gaynor, however, got the best of the fall, and a grand shout of applause from his well-wishers.

25. Sharpe raked him fore—aft is not fair—for no man turns his back in the ring. He then caught him by the arm—fibbed him—closed—twirled the outside crook on his right leg, and flung him like a sack.

26. Sharpe's own.

27. Sharpe tickled his wind again. The side of Gaynor's head exhibited a similar roasting as his ribs.

28, 29, 30. All Sharpe's.

31. Gaynor sprung out all at once, when every body thought he was dead beat, planted his left on Sharpe's head, and followed it [illegible] counter with the right, then closed and threw him. Shouts for Gaynor—and he has the game in him, let 'em say as they will.

32. People began to open their mouths. Gaynor took the lead, and cut Sharpe under the left eye.—(Cheers.) Sharpe looked at his man as if he were in the resurrection line, Gaynor gave him no time for winking. Both set to work, ding dong—give and take—Capital fight—how do you like it? Gaynor got the worst of the fall.

33. Sharpe, as if to show what he could do, walked up to his man, took him in his arms, and flung him, like a sack of bran. That's your Bristol fling—yes, and as hard as a Bristol board.

34. Sharpe caught him in the wind again, Gaynor countering on the head. Gaynor broke away, and went down at the ropes.

35. Sharpe hit him down smack.

Gaynor fought better up to the 37th round, but Sharpe did not let him take a decisive lead. Gaynor got the best of the fall and more applause.

Gaynor again had the best of the fall in the 38th round, but in the 39th Sharpe did him brown out of it—knocking the wind over the common.

40. Gaynor looked like a man asleep on his second's knee, but the sonorous tone of Josh. Hudson's hillo brought him up to time—only to go down again with a mark from the Bishop.

41 and 42: Gaynor won the fall in the first of these rounds—in the second he made capital play, left and right, on Sharpe's head—the arm wanted weight to do mischief. Sharpe drew back—planted his eye on the wind—let fly—stepping in with the blow to give it force—delivered it true—doubled his man up—dropped him writhing—stepped back, looking for the effect, as a skilful operator does at the nice execution of a difficult job—then laughed at his handy-work, and sat down on his second's knee till wanted.

Gaynor continued to show his fine game and endurable qualities, and occasionally planted a hit for the next five rounds, when Sharpe, in the 45th, tickled his head and ribs with such effect, that the fight was nearly taken out of him, and the ring thought it was altogether gone, when Sharpe threw him heavily, chopping him with a hatchet cut of rare invention.—In the 49th Sharp knocked him off his legs with a hit in the ribs. In the 50th, he did the same, and 100*l.* to a shilling was offered, still Gaynor's pluck would not let him give in—Sharpe humanely avoided punishing, and shoved him down.—(Bravo, Sharpe.)—In the 54th, Gaynor continued to throw his man.—(Great cheering him.(—In the 56th, Sharpe hit him in the throat in the hammer style—still Gaynor would not give way, he went in though dead beat, and got the best of the throw.—(Loud applause.)

59. Poor Gaynor wiped his mouth and nose disconsolate on his second's shoulder, then stood up to fight, but Sharpe met him in the middle of the head, and then closed and threw him.—In the 69th round, Gaynor knocked Sharpe down—wonderful game fellow!—and in the 70th, he absolutely took the lead, planted several hits, and threw his man.—In the 73d, he had the power and manliness to knock Sharpe down again, but in the ten successive rounds he was knocked down himself by flush hits, which took all his senses from him, and finised in an hour and ten minutes. Sharpe was borne away in triumph by his friends. Poor Gaynor was taken to his chaise by his seconds, and "there he lay taking his rest—with his drab great coat around him," till brought to St. Albans, where he was put to bed and nursed.

REMARKS.

The fact is, Gaynor never fought like himself till the fight was taken out of him. He suffered himself to be knocked about for twenty minutes, until he was nearly at the last gasp. Then he began to work, but his force was gone. Had he put his heavy right to play early in the day the result would have been more than questionable. He showed, however, out-and-out game, and a power of taking and enduring, greater than a mill has exhibited since Langan stood up to Spring. Sharpe's nerve is the best—his eye as quick as lightning—his arm follows as fast in a straight line, and his desperate left plunge at the wind wins from any man in England who cannot stop it.

Gaynor's benefit will take place on Thursday, he and the Bishop will show.

The Morning Herald, December 8.

"COWES, JAN. 16, 1827.—The Panthea, Hathway, from New York for Liverpool, and his Majesty's ship Nimrod, were driven on shore at Holyhead, on Sunday night, and it was feared would be wrecked. "Crew saved."

The letter-bag of the packet-ship Panthea, from New York, was washed on shore at Holyhead. It was dispatched to town, and the letters and papers were delivered this afternoon, but neither the dates or contents of the letters or papers can be made out, owing to their long immersion in the sea.

Among the passengers on board the Panthea, is Captain Lyon, who has returned from Mexico, *via* New York. He is an engineer of some eminence and went out with Captain Parry on the Northern expedition. He subsequently was engaged by the Real del Monte Mining Company, and had brought home a number of maps and plans appertaining to the Mines, all of which, we understand, have been totally lost.

THE ROYAL VAULT.

Adjoining to the east end of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, is a free-stone edifice, built by Henry the 7th, as a burial place for himself and his successors; but this Prince afterwards altering his purpose, began the more noble structure at Westminster, and this fabric remained neglected upon Cardinal Wolsey, obtained a grant of it from Henry VIII. Wolsey, with a profusion of expence unknown to former ages, designed and began a most sumptuous monument for himself, from whence this building obtained the name of Wolsey's Tomb-house. This monument was so magnificently built, that Lord Bacon, in his life of Henry VIII. says, it far exceeded that of Henry VII. in Westminster Abbey; and at the time of the Cardinal's disgrace, the tomb was so far executed, that Benedetto, a Statuary of Florence, received 4250 ducats for what he had already done, and 380*l.* 13*s.* sterling, had been paid for gilding only half of this sumptuous monument.

The Cardinal dying soon after his retirement from Court, was privately buried in one of the Abbey Chapels, at Leicester, and the monument remained unfinished. In 1646, it became the plunder of the rebels, and the statues and the figures of gilt copper, of exquisite workmanship, made for the ornament of the tomb, were sold to carry on the rebellion.

King James the Second converted this building into a Popish Chapel, and Mass was publicly performed here. The ceiling was executed by Verrio, who is allowed to have here excelled his other performance. The walls were finely ornamented and painted; but it remained entirely neglected ever since the reign of James the Second, and made a most ruinous appearance till the summer of the year 1800, when his late Majesty ordered the windows and other external parts to be repaired.

Whatever might have been his Majesty's intention at that time, nothing farther was carried into execution till 1810, when it was determined to construct within its walls a Royal Dormitory.

The workmen employed in removing the earth for this purpose, discovered two coffins in a stone recess about three feet below the surface; one containing the remains of Elizabeth Wydville, Queen of Edward IV.; the other those of George, the third son of the said King and Queen. From hence it is evident, that the former conjectures concerning the remains of Elizabeth Wydville being deposited in the tomb of Edward the Fourth are erroneous.

An excavation was formed in the dry rock of chalk, of the whole length and width of the building, to the depth of fifteen feet from the surface; in this the sepulchre is constructed. The demensions of the tomb are said to be 70 feet in length, 28 in width, and 14 in depth. The receptacles for bodies on the sides of the tomb are formed by massive gothic columns of an octagon shape, supporting a range of four shelves, each of which, in the space between the columns, will contain two bodies, the whole range of each side admiting 32 bodies; at the east end are five niches for the reception of as many coffins. In the middle 12 low tombs are erected for the sovereigns. The sepulchre thus contains room for 81 bodies. The columns are of fine Bath stone, and the shelves of Yorkshire stone. A subterraneous passage is formed from the vault under the choir of St. George's Chapel, in which an aperture is made, near the ascent to the altar, for bodies to descend. From the columns spring a vaulted roof over the tomb.

In front of the east end, in which the five niches are situated, and enclosing the compartments within one of the massive gothic columns, at each side, is placed a railing, within which the remains of the late King's own family are to be deposited.

In the niche nearest the centre, his late Majesty lies; in the niche immediately adjoining on the right hand is Queen Charlotte's on the left of the late King's is the Princess Amelia's. We believe that the remaining two niches at each extremity are filled by the coffins of the late Duchess of Brunswick and the late Duke of Kent.

By the death of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York, an annual sum of 37,000*l.* falls to the Public. The total income of the Duke was 40,000*l.* per annum of which 3,000*l.* a year was derived by him from his situation as Commander-in-Chief.—(*Morn. Paper.*

There is at length good ground for congratulating Europe on the adoption of a final and decisive measure on behalf of Greece by the three great Powers of Great Britain, France, and Russia. The Cabinets of London and St. Petersburgh had, some time ago, transmitted their *ultimatum* to Turkey on this subject. The Court of the Tuilleries has acceded to the policy of its allies within the last fortnight, and resistance by Turkey to their joint demands is wholly out of the question. The point insisted on amounts to nothing less than a full recognition by the Porte of the absolute and entire independence of the Greek nation, which recognition is to be officially communicated to the parties requiring it by a given day; failing which, the Ambassadors of the Allied Christian Courts are, on that same day, simultaneously to quit Constantinople. Consuls were, at the expiration of the time of the *ultimatum*, to be sent to Greece from England, France, and Russia.—(*Times.*)

(From the *Constitutionnel* of Tuesday.)

"Our letters from Rome announce that the defeat of the Portuguese rebels has only had the effect of making their friends in the Secret College redouble their zeal.

"In one of the Apostolic meetings held at Rome on the evening of the 3d of January, it was resolved to despatch circulars in every direction for the collection of money from all the monasteries and Catholic congregations, in order to send it to Spain. Accordingly, the Apostolics say, it is not money which is wanting at the Court of Spain what Ferdinand wants are arms and resolution.

"His Holiness has ordered the the presents usually given to the Austrian commanders, on their passing by the way of Rome, to be [illegible] in advance.

"M. des Gennattes, the Austrian Charg[illegible] *Affaires*, has notified officially to the Secre[illegible] of State, that the Austrian army, which [illegible] last to leave the kingdom of Naples, will [illegible] pass through the Papal territory. Major Z[illegible] poni, who supplies the Austrian troops [illegible] provisions, is on permanent duty. Every [illegible] is in readiness, and M. Deserman, the contra[illegible] is going to Veletri to establish magazines.

"Our letters from Naples state, that [illegible] pected departure of the Austrian troops [illegible] cited the most lively joy among the inha[illegible]

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The King has given a grand farewell dinner to the Austrian Generals. He said to them; "I regret your departure; but your know the reason for it." Notwithstanding the vigilance of the police, which will soon cease to be supported by Austrian bayonets, numerous entertainments have been given in joy of the departure of the Army of Occupation. Never was any festival more zealously celebrated.

"According to the letters from Rome, the Tiber has overflowed in a very violent manner in consequence of heavy rains, and the sirocco wind, which has melted the snow that had fallen in great abundance for some days. The celebrated Church of the Rotunda was inundated. On the 25th of January, in the morning, the people were obliged to be transported by boats through the streets, and to convey provisions to those who were prevented by the inundations from leaving their houses."

Last night it was announced by Lord LIVERPOOL, in the House of Peers, that on Monday se'nnight, should nothing occur to prevent it, he will bring on the subject of a revision of the Corn Laws. His Lordship was pressed by the Earl of LAUDERDALE closely, but in vain, for information as to the specific measure which Government may have decided to bring forward. It is possible that the Cabinet has not yet come to a final determination upon the details of the new law, as the advocates for prohibition, like so many tigers roused, must be approached, no doubt with guile and caution.

Mr. Baron Graham has sent in his resignation, but it has not yet, it is said, received the approbation of His Majesty.

Dr. Pelham, the Bishop of Lincoln, died on Wednesday morning, in consequence of a severe cold, caught while attending the Duke of York's funeral.

COLDS CAUGHT AT THE DUKE OF YORK'S FUNERAL.—The Bishop of Lincoln died on Wednesday morning, in consequence of a cold his Lordship took, while attending the funeral of the Duke of York, in the Royal vault in St. George's Chapel. The Duke of Sussex is at present suffering severely from the same, and his medical attendants are in daily waiting on his Royal Highness. Mr. Canning labours under a similar indisposition. It has been asked how the Lord Chancellor, whose years it might be supposed would have rendered him as susceptible of cold as any of these individals, escaped? His Lordship very wisely placed his hat under his feet during the funeral solemnities, and thus avoided the danger which was to be dreaded from standing upwards of a hour and a half on the cold stones of the Royal cemetery.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—The names of the candidates examined on Wednesday, at Westminster School, for the writership given by Mr. Wynn, were Messrs. Froude and Allen, King's Scholars, and Messrs. Davis, Escombe, Bailey, and Findley, town boys. The examination, after continuing from ten o'clock till five, was adjourned till yesterday. The subjects of examination for the day, were the Greek and Latin classics, geography, and Roman history. The examiners were Dr. Hilton, Principal of the East India College, and Messrs. Tyler and Cramer, of the University of Oxford. These gentlemen, we understand, expressed themselves most favourably upon the performances of all the candidates. Mr. Wynn, and many other gentlemen, were present during the examination.

The two following paragraphs may be considered as issued by authority:—

"We understand, the resolutions to be brought forward by Lord LIVERPOOL and Mr. CANNING, respecting the Corn Laws, will be proposed to both Houses of Parliament on Monday the 19th or Tuesday the 20th of February, instead of Monday the 12th, the day mentioned in the notice-paper of the [illegible] of Commons."

The following circular has been issued to the Members of the House of Commons, from the Treasury:—

"IMMEDIATE.

"Your attendance is most earnestly requested upon the resolutions respecting the Corn *on Monday the 19th of February*, instead of Monday the 12th, the day mentioned in the Notice-paper of the House of Commons.

"Downing-street, Feb. 2."

We understand that several gentlemen of the bar aspire to the honour of filling the office of Counsel to the City of London upon the next vacancy. Mr. Robert Scarlett, son of the King's Counsel, and Mr. Jardine, are amongst the number.

(FROM THE QUOTIDIENNE.)

MADRID, JAN. 25.

"The unexpected return of the Portuguese Royalists to Spain was occasioned, as I have already informed you, not by the superior force of their oponents, but by the want of provisions. The number which returned to Spain has been much exaggerated, and on that point I must correct what I have already written to you. From the most correct information, the number of Royalists who have crossed into our territory does not exceed 1,200 or 1,300 men. These troops came to Ciudad Rodrigo, whence they marched back to Portugal, after being supplied with ammunition of every description. The Spanish troops, which are in great numbers on this frontier, did not in any way interrupt the march of the Royalists. It is not at all impossible that our Generals may have received secret instructions to favour their designs. We are convinced that the measures adopted with regard to Generals Longa and Freires (Governor of Ciudad Rodrigo) are only vain demonstrations, the object of which is, by saving appearances, to avoid affording grounds for a rupture with England and the Lisbon Regency.

"M. Salmon has notified to M. Luna, the Portuguese Charge d'Affaire, that General Longa is superseded in his command by General Mouet; and that proceedings are to be instituted [illegible] and the Governor of Ciudad Ro[illegible], who had been informed of the [illegible] frontiers, has sent off a courier to his Court, with despatches, including M. Salmon's note.

"General Mouet has not yet set out for Valladolid. He is one of the officers who lately served in Peru. When the Constitutionalists landed at Guardamar, he was employed to disperse them. He was afterwards appointed to the government of the province of Cuença.

"Letters from Galicia state, that a corps of Portuguese Royalists, which entered Spain by way of Chaves, has recrossed the frontier, and defeated a Constitutional corps. Other letters dated from Miranda de Douro and Zamora state, that the Royalists who had appeared at Alcanizas have also quickly retaken the road to Portugal. From Alcanizas they proceeded to Zafra, Fermozelle, Mazueco, and Sonselli, where they passed the Douro to enter the southern quarter of Tras-os-Montes. We are assured that the Marquis de Chaves has established his head-quarters at Bemposta, on the extreme frontier. It is certain that the Marchioness has arrived at Madrid.

"General Sarsfield, who is to have the chief command of the Army of Observation, is expected here to-day on his way from Catalonia.

"One of the steam-boats which lately arrived at Lisbon has brought several Spanish Constitutional refugees from England. It is also known that some officers who have had unlimited leave of absence, embarked at Cadiz on board the steam-boat which touches there on the passage from Lisbon to Gibraltar. Three well-known leaders at Gibraltar arrived in this steam-boat from London.

"We are assured that the Commandant of the French troops at Cadiz has had some warm discussions with the military authorities of Gibraltar, respecting the frequent visits lately made by English officers to the Isle of Leon. Some have been caught in fishing-boats taking plans of the works and bearings of the island.

"It appears that the difficulties which had arisen between our Cabinet and that of the Tuileries have been removed.

"M. Salmon and the Superintendent of Police are often at the Prado. The Ministers often meet there. A Consul-General has arrived at Madrid, but it appears that he is not permitted to exercise the functions with which he is charged, as Spain has not recognized the Empire of Brazil.

"The *Lisbon Gazette* of the 20th contains despatches from Count Villa Flor, dated the 15th, from which it appears that Lieutenant-Colonel Saldanha, of the militia, who commanded in Almeida, had constantly kept up a correspondence with the Constitutional Generals; but as the soldiers who composed the garrison did not imitate the perfidious conduct of their chief, and were favourably disposed towards the Royalists, they have been disarmed.

"General Angeja writes from Villa Real that the Royalists were assisted by the Spaniards; but he says nothing of the column of refugees which retreated by Alcanizas having returned to Tras-os-Montes. However, General Angeja has not thought proper to advance any farther, and his despatch does not mention the taking of Braganza by the Constitutionalists.

"The celebrated Canon Don Blas Ostolaza who was the King's confessor at Valençay, and who afterwards repaired to Cadiz, where he performed valuable services, has laboured since 1817 under a very serious charge. He was accused of a crime against probity, committed in an hospital, of which he was the director. Nine years passed without Don Blas being able to make his innocence triumph; but in the month of September last, the Ecclesiastical Court of Murcia dismissed the complaint, and the King, by ratifying the decision, has terminated the long sufferings of the Canon. Inveterate as the enemies of this Priest have been against him, they cannot deprive him of the glory of having been one of the Kings most zealous servants, and of having tendered signal service to legitimacy."

"PARIS, FEB. 6.

"We have received news from Paraguay to the 4th of November, the day on which Dr. Francia resumed the government of the country, until the return of the Marquis de Guarnay. This event has been announced by a proclamation issued by Francia, and countersigned by Zapedas as Secretary-General. The 4th of November was chosen for this solemnity, because it was the birth-day of Queen Charlotte of Portugal, to whom Francia gives the title of 'August Protectrice of Paraguay.' Nothing is said in this proclamation about the independence of Paraguay and no mention is made of the pretended ceremony alleged to have taken place on the 12th of the preceding October.

"A dispute has arisen between Brazil and Paraguay of so serious a nature, that the latter state has suspended all communication with the former. Francia has stationed a naval force at the mouth of the Parana, to prevent the entrance of the Brazilian ships. On this subject a correspondence has taken place between the Brazilian Admiral and the Commodore of the Paraguayan squadron. From this correspondence it is evident that attempts have been made to establish the dominion of Brazil in Paraguay. The following is the manner in which the Paraguayan Commander expresses himself in his reply to the Brazilian Admiral:—

"'It would betray gross ignorance of what is going on not to be aware of the intentions of the Brazilian Minister. He it is who has sown discord and planted revolution. He has protected the principal agents of that revolution in usurping the left bank of the Uraguay. To defeat the Paraguay mission, he deceived the Cabinet of Madrid, by intrigues of every kind, directed by the English, which have given infinite vexation to his Catholic Majesty. In fine, it is he who has sent a Constitution to Lisbon to excite a war of parties, and thus be enabled to execute with impunity his projects in our hemisphere. Every thing is, however, now known. Is it then fit that Paraguay should continue any longer an indifferent spectator of so much perversity?

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"'Paraguay must protect herself from the intrigues of false friends. It is fit that Paraguay should unite with Brazil, without speaking even of the just complaints she is entitled to make at the very moment when her august protection is insulted? If the fundamental laws of the Portuguese monarchy, in consequence of the death of John VI., grant the Regency to the Queen, and that rule be not observed—if Pedro suffer the institutions of his own country to be destroyed, and does not make a due return for the confidence placed in him by his august father, can Paraguay hope to be well treated?

"'Finally, I am bound to declare that it is our duty to neglect and to reject, as unfit for Paraguay, the relations which the Brazilian imperialists wish to establish. I therefore connot accede to your request, or receive any further communication from you. Such are, in substance, my instructions. Such are the sentiments of my heart, which I am ready to maintain with the force intrusted to me, and for which, should it be necessary, I am ready to shed the last drop of my blood.

"War between the two countries appears to be so unavoidable, that all the municipalities have agreed to give the Government their revenues in kind, in order that the produce may be applied to defray the expense of the armed force. The proprietors will retain only what is necessary for their own maintenance."

Times February 8.

In Portugal, the people are divided into two parties, the Constitutionalists and the Absolutists.

The former includes the merchants, middle orders, and the liberal and enlightened of all classes. They are now, we are led to understand, infinitely more united than ever, because many who approved not of all that the first Cortes did, and who were dissatisfied with the origin of their power, are now for various reasons reconciled to the present order of things.

It is also supposed, that numbers of the liberal and enlightened class, who had held back for fear of consequences, and from not exactly understanding the true political bearings of the question, will hasten to declare their views explicitly and zealously, the moment a British auxiliary body would appear among them.

Intrigues, fanatics, and dependents in the Priesthood, and ultra nobles who have been gained over by the Queen, compose the other party.

FERDINAND, notwithstanding the extraordinary position of affairs, in which he is so seriously implicated, pursues his course of bigotted tyranny and oppression, apparently unabashed.

He has been lately carrying on suits in the high courts of justiciary against the leaders of the liberal party, and the result has been, so far as depended upon the judges, satisfactory to FERDINAND. In other words, the accused have been condemned to an ignominious death or to confiscation of property. Although the sentence of strangulation and confiscation unfortunately implicates many individuals in Spain, it is consolatory to know that some of the victims are beyond the tyrant's reach, having found an asylum in England. Among these are Generals QUIROGA and SAN MIGUEL, GALLIANO, &c.

A letter from Madrid, published in a London paper, states that there are, and have been for some time past, *two* Governments in Spain, both absolute, alike ambitious, and equally immoral.

The one is described to be visible, to wear all the shew and parade of dignity, and to be supported, nay managed, by the Cabinet of the Tuilleries. The other again is secret—its movements and deliberations are all behind the curtain, or rather nocturnal—and it is usually known as the Apostolical Junta. What the one does by day, the other undoes or counteracts by night. The first founds its strength on foreign support—the avarice of its agents including all the public functionaries, as well as on the character of the King, who is said to have a different face for every one he has any business to transact with. The second is more powerful, because it is more national, and wields the largest portion of wealth. It has besides on its side, the whole weight of fanaticism, which is an immense counterpoise in such a country as Spain.

The King—alternately used as a tool by each of these parties, in the manner that best suits its particular views and interests, incapable of resisting either of them, and destitute of resolution to side wholly with either—appears to the public eye in no other light than a weak, pusillanimous and evil minded monarch. His only pastime and relaxation seems to be, smoking cigars, and carrying on amours that disgrace him. What the resident Ambassadors have obtained from him, in the way of remonstrance and threat, his women and the friars force him to desist from, often before the successful plenipo has descended the stair-case. The whole routine of the palace business is managed by machinery; and there is scarcely an inmate that is not in the service of the clergy. Scarcely does the King conceive, or give utterance to a thought that is not conveyed for deliberation to those posted to watch his conduct.

In the President of the United States' Message to Congress, there is a passage that appears to betray some soreness, respecting some matters at issue between Great Britain and the United States.

Adopting the explanation of the *Times*, we may say—

'Not to unravel too much of a tedious and thricetold history, it will be sufficient to state, that both England and America have, within these few years, been professing to recommend and encourage every where the principles of a reciprocal exemption from duties, and consequent equality of commerce, on behalf of the merchantmen of each country. England, after opening her colonies in 1822 to the ships of the United States, under certain conditions—an offer which was gladly seized on by the United States, but accompanied by the imposition of enormous charges and restrictions upon the trade carried on in British vessels between our Colonies and the ports of the Republic, and by a further enactment, which Mr. CANNING correctly dwells upon, as bearing a most extraordinary and inadmissible character—this was no other than a positive prohibition to British ships to clear out from any port in the United States to any British West India Colony, if they had entered the United States from Great Britain herself, or from any part of the world except such West Indian colony. Mr. CANNING represents the relation between the parties, produced by this proceeding, very justly, as we conceive, in the following passage:—"To allow a foreign ship to enter colonial ports at all, "and upon any terms, is a boon; to withhold from "a ship of a country having colonies, trading from "the mother country to a foreign State, under a "regular treaty between the two countries, the "right of clearing for another port belonging to "that mother country in another part of the world, "is an *injury*." This, we repeat, and we are apprehensive that our judgment will be borne out by that of a large proportion of the American public, is by no means an unfair description of the respective principles which have been illustrated in these acts of the British and the American Legislatures. The Government of Great Britain sat uneasily under the pressure of this unexampled policy. In 1825, the trade to the West India Islands was opened to all friendly States, having until that period been for three years confined *to the Republic*, by which it had, as we have observed, been so unequally requited. But it was so tendered to all nations, without exception, on terms which were incompatible with the above unfriendly law of the United States. By persisting in the maintenance of that law, the United States appeared to exact from Great Britain the continuance of a favour to them, which was not merely injurious to the interests of this country, but utterly inconsistent with the fair pretension of all other States to an equality of favour. England, therefore, in the course of last summer, issued an order of Council, interdicting to North America the privilege so manifestly abused; and the point in dispute, as we have said, is no other than the right or no right of the United States to complain of their *self-wrought* exclusion from his privilege of trading with our colonies.'

The India Gaz. May 14.

POLEMICS.—A fanatic (or impostor) named Wolff has been making a fuss in Ireland, by challenging the Catholic Clergy to dispute with him publicly on theology, and finding nobody accepted his challenge, he has been obliged to content himself with preaching to any audiences he could muster. The *Dublin Weekly Register* of Sept. 23 says,—"This itinerant performer made his appearance in Dublin yesterday, before a very numerous audience, principaly composed of Eve's lovely daughters. The scene of this show was the *Theatre* of the Dublin Institution, and never did we behold upon the boards of a theatre any thing more ludicrously absurd. Our readers have no doubt, seen and admired the *Mawworm* of Liston; but we can assure them that the efforts of Mr. Wolff, in their risible effects, scarcely fell short of that inimitable performer. In sober seriousness, this Jewish Apostle is a very ignorant, and of consequence, a very impudent man. The orator strained to the utmost his powers to please, and though uncouth in his manner, irregular in his delivery, and to any person of taste truly disgusting in his phraseology, his success appeared commensurate even with his warmest expectations. Such are the lamentable effects of fanaticism! The beautiful audience which he addressed seemed all the while as if under the potent influence of some enchanter's wand. He gave a long detail of his travels, and the wonders he effected in the East. In Constantinople, he gravely assured them that he converted no less than 300 Jews. He did not baptise them. He left that to the Lord. He then gave an account of the earthquake of Aleppo, and how, though so near the scene of desolation, he was preserved by the special interference of the Lord," &c.

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